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PRICE TWO CENTS

Governor Wilson Well Toward 700 Votes on Forty-fifth Ballot

STATE REGAINS ITS DIRECT CONTROL OVER COMMONWEALTH PIER

Directors of Port Obtain Termination of Lease by New Haven Road, Obviating Legislative Difficulty

MR. MELLEN YIELDS

Company Also Agrees to Maintain Boston Freight Rate at This or Other South Boston Piers

Further development of Boston's waterfront is promised in the surrender of the 30-year lease of the Commonwealth pier and assurance of Boston rates for all inbound and outbound shipments via this pier or any pier the Commonwealth may construct pledged by the New Haven road as the result of conferences between the port directors and Charles S. Mellen, president; Timothy E. Byrnes and B. Campbell, vice-presidents of the road.

The necessary papers are being prepared for submission to the Governor and council for approval.

The port directors have been working for several months to get this pier back into state control. Some weeks ago the New Haven railroad agreed to surrender this pier, which is said to be the largest in the country, in exchange for a lease of another tract of land owned by the state at South Boston, south of Summer street. It was stipulated in this connection that a portion of C street should be closed, but for this closing the authority of the Legislature was required, and the Legislature adjourned without taking the necessary action. Under the new arrangement there is no exchange of property. The lease is simply terminated and the property reverts to the state.

A concession has been made by Mr. Mellen, who has agreed that the Boston rate, without additional switching or other charges, shall apply to this pier and any other piers that the port directors may control at South Boston, from all points not only on the New Haven, but on the Boston & Maine as well.

The agreement as to Boston & Maine rates is made on the condition that the railroad commissioners and port directors shall determine what is a fair charge for the Boston & Maine to pay to the New Haven for the use of its tracks and other facilities to reach these piers, but this charge is to be absorbed in the rate.

The Boston rate is to apply on grain at South Boston if the port directors provide a grain elevator. If no elevator is built, and it is necessary to transfer grain by floating conveyance from the elevator at Charlestown, the charge for such service is to be absorbed if the lines west of Rotterdam Junction will join with the Boston & Maine in the absorption.

FOREIGN SHIPPING SHOWS A DECREASE

Although foreign shipping at this port shows a falling off in June as compared to the same month in 1911, the influx of passengers was greater last month by 95.

Customs officials boarded foreign steamers 94 times in June, while in the same month of 1911 they boarded 103. In May there were 100 steamers. Three bark and 47 schooners also arrived from foreign ports in June, making 143 foreign arrivals.

There were 2584 saloon, 1912 second-cabin, 5351 steerage passengers, 23 cattle-men and four stowaways credited with arriving here in June.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS RECEIVED



MISS SARAH LOUISE ARNOLD
Dean of faculty in Simmons College



MISS ALICE WARD SPAULDING
Teacher of English literature in Brookline high school

the North station this morning for North Conway.

Some of the Bostonians are on the program to make addresses. Among them are Dr. A. E. Winship, Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot of the state board of education; William Orr, commissioner of education; Wallace C. Boyden, principal of the Boston normal school; Miss Alice Ward Spaulding of Brookline; Miss Lucy Wheelock of the kindergarten training school; Miss Caroline Dearborn, kindergarten supervisor; Dr. Evangeline W. Young, Meyer Bloomfield and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ELEVATED STRIKE IS SAID TO BE AT HAND

AVIATORS DISCUSSING MEET MANAGEMENT BUT WILL CONTINUE

BULLETIN

A stick of dynamite a foot long was found at the corner of Camden and Davyport streets on Columbus avenue in Roxbury this afternoon by a motorman of a North Cambridge car, who saw a man place it on the track.

That settlement of the Elevated strike is at hand was the report at the State House this noon, following conferences between Acting Governor Luce, Willard Howland, chairman of the state board of arbitration; James H. Vahey, counsel for the strikers, and Organizer Fred Fay.

The hearing before the board of arbitration was interrupted after a half-dozen witnesses had been heard, by a summons from the acting Governor to Chairman Howland. Mr. Vahey was next sent for. On his return Mr. Vahey asked for a 15-minute recess, while he conferred with Fred Fay and other strike leaders.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, 15 years in the service as motorman, today testified that men on the Elevated get about the same pay that seven-year men get on the Bay State street railway. He testified as to his discharge when he joined the union.

Others who gave similar testimony were John McMasters, Alfred T. Slattery and Dennis M. Colgan, conductors.

Nineteen new witnesses were sworn today.

Elevated railway strikers assembled at the State House this afternoon to show the state board of arbitration that their statements relative to the number of men out were correct.

Both had made the flight to Boston light and return and were to make a second trip over the same course when about 1000 feet up the monoplane tipped, threw both its occupants out and then dived in rapid curve to the earth. The bodies were taken out and carried to the beach by boats.

MR. TAFT MEETS BAY STATE MEN

WASHINGTON—Five veterans of the thirty-fourth Massachusetts regiment and 20 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, headed by Thomas F. Pedrich, sergeant-at-arms, were introduced to President Taft today by Senator Lodge. They were returning from the dedication of the thirty-fourth regiment monument at Winchester, Va.

CHINA ASKS FOR \$30,000,000

NEW YORK—A special cable despatch from Peking to the New York Sun states that China has made a counter proposal to the six power group of bankers and instead of the \$300,000,000 offer, China has asked simply for a \$50,000,000 loan.

VANIMAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON EXPLODES AND FIVE MEN DROP

Air Navigator Making Trial Trip With Brother and His Crew of Three Preparatory to Starting Across Atlantic

HEIGHT HALF MILE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Melvin Vaniman, his brother Calvin Vaniman, Fred Elmer, George Boultion and Walter Guest, perished at 6:30 today by the explosion of the dirigible balloon Akron, which burst while 2000 feet in the air.

The Vanimans and their three helpers had taken the big balloon from the hangar for a tryout preparatory to Melvin Vaniman's proposed transatlantic flight and for several minutes the dirigible was apparently in excellent condition and perfect control. When nearly half a mile above the earth the bag exploded.

Mr. Vaniman recently has been making secret experiments with an interior air bag, by which he expected to control the raising and lowering of the balloon. His plan was to pump air into the interior bag, which would expand and thereby compress the gas within the balloon. Vaniman was positive that he had solved the problem of aerial navigation. It is believed by many that he had equipped the Akron with this new device and that its operation may have caused the accident.

"I am perfectly certain that this invention, combined with a new woven steel wire fabric will solve the problem of the air," said Mr. Vaniman a few days ago.

Mr. Vaniman acted as chief engineer for Walter Wellman on his attempted flight.

It had been reported last evening that Vaniman would fly early today and for that reason many persons were on the lookout when the big dirigible took the air at 6 o'clock. After circling to the 2000 foot level Vaniman cruised about for a few minutes. Then the balloon started to descend. A few minutes later the watchers saw the great envelope suddenly part. In a moment the whole airship was enveloped in flames and then the balloon with its passengers dropped earthward. It fell rapidly and long before any one could reach the scene the five men had been submerged in about nine feet of water. What remained of the burning bag and the framework fell on the five men.

That one man jumped and that another man fell hanging over the side was the declaration of Thomas Tobin of Philadelphia, an eye-witness.

"I was on my way to the railroad station," said Mr. Tobin, "when I saw the balloon. Suddenly something seemed to go wrong with it. The bag shriveled. A man climbed out and plunged to earth and another man climbed over and hung to the side of the car. Then the big bag collapsed and tumbled earthward."

One body was recovered by Councilman Henry Cook and A. T. Bell and identified as that of Calvin Vaniman. He operated the center dynamo.

Captain Adams of the lighthouse and Captain Frank Doughty of the Inlet fleet who were out in power boats found only tangled wreckage and no sign of life. Captain Parker of Atlantic City Life Saving Station put out in the government's big power boat and reported the Akron lying in nine feet of water in a slough at the end of Brigantine beach.

Captain Lambert Parker of Absecon life saving crew reported that the rest of the crew were entangled in the wreckage beyond reach at present.

JOHN CORT TO BUILD NEW THEATER HERE

BOSTON is to have a new first class theater. When Providence street is widened the playhouse will be at Columbus avenue and that street.

Agreements were signed today for the sale of 10,519 feet of New Haven railroad land by Laurence Minot, agent, to John Cort of New York. Mr. Cort operates theaters in many cities. Work will be started as soon as Providence street is widened.

The purchase price is announced as \$320,000.

TAFT REPUBLICANS NAME DILLIN FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO

COLUMBUS, O.—Judge Edmund B. Dillon of Columbus was nominated for Governor by the Republican state convention this afternoon.

The Taft forces were in control of the convention which was an adjourned session of the presidential delegate convention. A Taft platform was adopted.

BULLETINS FROM THE CONVENTION FLOOR

At 2:18 Underwood withdraws.

2:27—The withdrawal of Mr. Underwood is considered as making certain Wilson's nomination.

Reading of the roll for the forty-third ballot is begun immediately after convention opens.

Governor Wilson on the forty-third ballot gets a majority for first time since balloting began.

The forty-third ballot was: Clark, 329; Wilson, 602; Underwood, 98½; Harmon, 28; Kern, 1; Foss, 27; Bryan, 1; absent, ½. Illinois broke for Governor Wilson on the forty-third ballot with 58 for Wilson and 18 for Clark.

Virginia and West Virginia break in forty-third ballot, throwing their votes to Governor Wilson.

Connecticut breaks part of its delegation to Governor Wilson, giving him five votes.

Michigan casts 28 votes for New Jersey man, giving him a gain of eight.

Utah goes solidly for Wilson on the forty-fourth.

Pennsylvania solidly into the Wilson camp with 76 votes.

Colorado broke from Clark.

GOV. FOSS IS TALKED AT BALTIMORE TODAY FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY

His literature is still being distributed asserting he is the only delegate who can get enough Republican votes to capture the New England electoral vote.

There is discussion in the newspapers, as well as about the hotels, of Governor Foss' availability as a vice-presidential candidate, in which his attitude on the tariff, his reputation as vote-getter and the fact he is a manufacturer are all counted in his favor. That he is a New Englander stands, however, in his way.

So far as the Governor's attitude goes it is unchanged. He talks with confidence of his ability to win the presidency if the situation develops favorably.

One point somewhat out of the ordinary in his case is that he seems today to be looked on with increasing favor by many southern delegates. Their attitude seems to be that they have joined often with the West in these contests without success. Now the ultra progressiveness of the West is arousing their doubts and to that extent they are inclined to make what deal they can with New England, believing the right kind of a New England progressive will take well with the country at large.

Another of the Massachusetts delegates to return home today was J. J. McNamara of Boston, whose place was taken by Lewis R. Sullivan, the alternate, when balloting began this afternoon.

"This will be a Wilson day," said Senator Martine of New Jersey. "We have the votes and we intend to nominate the Governor and get away from here not later than 11 o'clock tonight."

Senator Kern of Indiana, the leading "dark horse" candidate, said:

"Wilson will win by 4 o'clock today or not at all."

Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee said:

"Wilson, I believe, will go over the 600 mark today. I wouldn't venture to predict this will be sufficient, because nobody can tell what will happen even if Wilson has such an expressive vote as that. We cannot tell how the minority would face such a situation."

The announcement that the Illinois vote was to be delivered to Governor Wilson on at least half a dozen ballots today greatly heartened the Wilson men and had a correspondingly depressing effect upon the Clark men. Roger Sullivan,



GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON

VOTE ON CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT RESUMED

leader of the delegation, made it plain that he wants the present deadlock ended.

"This situation is costing us votes every moment it continues," he declared. "We are for any candidate who can receive the approval of two thirds of this convention."

Mr. Sullivan's plan was to go to Governor Wilson and force his nomination if possible. If not then the state will get behind the Underwood boom and do

(Continued on page four, column five)

FIRE DRIVES OUT CAMBRIDGE GIRLS

Nearly \$15,000 damage was done in a three-alarm fire at Henderson's block, 2225 to 2229 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, today and about 190 girls in adjoining laundries as well as approximately 60 employees in the block were obliged to make a hasty exit. Capt. David Stearns of station 4 went too near the fire and was overcome by smoke, while Charles Anderson of ladder 1 was injured by a piece of glass.

Four girls were taken down extension ladders and some were swung to branches of trees which reached the windows and then dropped to the ground.

A portion of the first floor was occupied by the Willow Craft concern as a showroom. The building is three stories high and is owned by Williams & Hall. Slight damage by water has been done in the B. and S. and Quaker laundries adjoining. It is said that the Henderson block has been on fire several times recently.

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT SUMMARY

BALLOT.	Clark	Wilson	Underwood	Harmon	Marshall	Foss	Bryan	Kern	Garrison	Absent
1st.....	440½	324	117½	148	31	..	1	..	..	2
2nd.....	446½	339½	111½	141	31	..	2	..	..	2
3rd.....	441	345	114½	140½	31	..	1	..	..	2
4th.....	443	349½	112	138½	31	..	2	..	..	2
5th.....	443	351	119½	141½	31	..	1	..	..	2
6th.....	445	354	121	135	31	..	1	2
7th.....	449½	352½	123½	129½	31	..	1	2
8th.....	448½	351½	123	130	31	..	1	2
9th.....	452	351½	118½							

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

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**WATER CARRIAGE SEEN
AID TO CHEAP LIVING**

While many different phases of the high-cost of living problem have been discussed freely, little enough specific attention has been given, perhaps, to the question of transportation by water in its bearing upon the situation. A series of articles dealing with this question has been prepared for the Monitor, the first of them appearing today. This article takes up first principles, such as the elimination of unnecessary handling and the ease and cheapness of water carriage.

By HENRY W. LEE, C. E.

The cost of transportation enters into the price of every article that is bought and sold. Therefore, it is evident, as a first principle, that the means of transportation should be cheap and extensive and that the possibility of monopoly should be carefully guarded against. That is why the highways of the world have always been free since the dawn of history, and these highways include the waterways, the oceans, lakes, rivers and canals.

It has been estimated that from 25 to 75 per cent of the price of practically all of the articles of commerce goes to pay cost of transportation. Therefore it is evident that if the cost of transportation can be reduced generally and considerably a great work will have been achieved in the advancement of civilization and in lowering the cost of living (a much-mooted point these days), and the energy thus saved may be diverted into other useful channels.

The cost of transportation on the things man eats and wears and uses can be reduced in two ways—in the method of transportation and in the frequency of handling, for the handling and transferring of goods from one carrier to another, sometimes often repeated, is one of the greatest causes of expense. For instance, a ton of hard coal can be brought by boat from Buffalo to Chicago for about 40 cents; by train it costs \$3.50 a ton for transportation, by wagon in Chicago to handle and deliver within a radius of a mile it costs as much as to bring the ton of coal all the way from Buffalo to Chicago by boat.

From this simple instance we can deduce two great and all important facts as to transportation: First, it is many times cheaper to carry by boat than by rail. The latter method costs from five to 10 times as much as the former. Second, unnecessary handling is to be avoided. The delivery should be made if possible on the same carrier from the consignor to the consignee.

By the application of these two great truths, which seem so simple and so self evident, millions upon millions of dollars can be saved to the people of America, new centers of industry can be opened, the cost of living can be reduced from 15 to 30 per cent and the difference, the while (for all unnecessary expense and cost are waste), the saving, to use another word, will be employed by all the people and contribute to the general advancement and development of the country.

Thousands upon thousands of tons of coal are now hauled by rail that could be taken better and cheaper by boat. The railroads of the country are glutted with an accumulation of commerce at times that the water carriers could easily and cheaply handle, thus relieving the congestion and making it possible for the railroads to carry a higher class of freight at greater profit. But the main saving will be to the public at large who now pay the cost of transportation by rail, which as has been shown is many times that by water. Nor do the railroads possess the advantage of speed, as commonly believed. The average mileage of a freight car is less than 100 miles per day. Delays at sidings, mistakes in shipment, waits for passenger trains to pass, congested terminal facilities and other drawbacks make the freight trains actually slower than the boats as well as many times more expensive. It is not intended in this article to antagonize the railroads. It is necessary, however, to give specific instances to indicate certain basic facts.

Assuming then that it has been proved

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CONVENTION CENTERS IN MR. BRYAN'S MOVES

Real Issue Raised by Nebraskan Said to Be One of Political Morality Against So-Called Practical Politics

CANDIDATE TO FIT

BALTIMORE—Can oil and water be made to mix? That seems to be the question that must be fought out at Baltimore before the convention can adjourn. From the beginning each move by Mr. Bryan, besides clinching the general appreciation of his strength in the convention, has been shrewdly calculated to outline with steadily increasing distinctness this one issue as the real issue before the convention; that is, the issue of political morality against so-called practical politics.

Mr. Bryan and his friends from start to finish have been contesting to get the Democratic party absolutely divorced from the influence of the money interests. His resolution against individuals representing those interests more and more has been recognized as a master stroke politically, by reason of its potential efficacy in placing the Democratic party before the country as the party of real progress. If he can get the country to accept the Democratic party as free from taint, and can point to the Republican party as the direct antithesis in this respect, he will have a fighting point that is counted on, in the present state of public thought, to make a tremendous popular appeal.

No doubt Mr. Bryan wants to have the outcome of this convention such that the Democratic party can win at the polls next November. But there is no doubt, either, that he is more intent on having the convention decide for what he and his friends believe to be intrinsically right than he is to secure a political victory. All sorts of observers, correspondents, delegates, say that Mr. Bryan's fight involves something much bigger than political expediency. The same men will tell you that as a fighter, Mr. Bryan has shown himself in this convention nothing short of a master hand.

THE great developments of last week's sessions centered in Mr. Bryan's moves. His moves were all consistently directed toward the main object of getting the party and the convention pitted squarely against the money interests. It took the temporary chairmanship fight to show the real potentialities of progressivism as the controlling factor in the convention. This showing had time to get itself appreciated all over the country before anything else happened of moment. It had a chance to bring dismay to the conservatives; it had a chance to stir up the progressives at home and start them sending pro-Bryan inspiration to their representatives on the convention floor.

Then came the anti-Ryan resolution, which took advantage of the progressive strength to put the whole outfit, willy-nilly, squarely against "predatory wealth," and which with a good deal of shrewdness left no alternative for conservatives and progressives alike but to deliberate for political altruism instead of political selfishness.

Having thus managed that the party should have taken what he believed to be the right position theoretically, it remained for Mr. Bryan to secure a candidate who could not be shown to be inconsistent with this position. He managed that by his speech explaining his vote when the little flurry came in the polling of the Nebraska delegation on Saturday. Explaining his vote, he declared in effect that no real progressive could afford to have his vote endorsed or his candidate elected by the vote of New York, for the reason, that, as he said, the New York vote was dictated by the money interests. The point of course was that if a candidate were to be named with New York assistance, the position into which the convention had so far been carefully led—that is, a position directly antagonistic to all influence of the money interests—would be worthless because it would have been made essentially insincere.

The logic of Mr. Bryan's attitude again appealed to his friends, as was shown by the renewed demonstration of pro-Bryan sentiment through the hall; still, Mr. Bryan's declaration for Governor Wilson as the candidate who should represent the convention's declared attitude before the country did not occasion any pronounced drift to Governor Wilson immediately. It did, however, bring out into open view of the delegates Mr. Bryan's real view as to the availability of Champ Clark, and from that time on the Wilson forces picked up votes. Delegates that had held to Mr. Clark would get into internal dissension over their votes, as ballot followed ballot; there would be calls for interpretation of their instructions; the chair would rule and the vote would split, with the usual result of a part holding fast to Speaker Clark and the rest going to Governor Wilson.

In this situation it was that Governor Foss of Massachusetts came into sight. Ohio had given him two of her scattering votes in mid-afternoon, but had shifted them immediately back to Mr. Clark and Mr. Bryan, to whom they had previously been cast. When Foss votes came out again it was late evening, when Massachusetts swung over the bulk of her delegation to him, and Vermont joined with her. All the signs and banners that were let loose into the hall for the Governor, however, could not cause any pronounced swing in his direction, and his friends went into the convention hall Monday substantially in the same at-

HOW STATES VOTED

FORTY-THIRD BALLOT

Alabama, Underwood 24. Arizona, Clark 3; Wilson 2; Bryan 1. Arkansas, Clark 18. California, Clark 26. Colorado, Clark 11; Wilson 1. Connecticut, Clark 1; Wilson 5; Underwood 8. Delaware, Wilson 6. Florida, Wilson 2; Underwood 10. Georgia, Underwood 28. Idaho, Clark 1, Wilson 7. Illinois, Wilson 58. Indiana, Clark 1, Wilson 28; Kern 1. Iowa, Clark 11½; Wilson 14½. Kansas, Wilson 20. Kentucky, Clark 26. Louisiana, Clark 6, Wilson 14. Maine, Clark 1, Wilson 11. Maryland (passed). Massachusetts, Wilson 9, Foss 27. Michigan, Clark 2, Wilson 28. Minnesota, Wilson 24. Mississippi, Underwood 20. Missouri, Clark 26. Montana, Clark 1; Wilson 7. Nebraska, Clark 3; Wilson 13. Nevada, Clark 6. New Hampshire, Clark 3, Wilson 5. New Jersey, Clark 4, Wilson 24. New Mexico, Clark 8. New York, Clark 90. North Carolina, Wilson 22, Underwood 2. North Dakota, Wilson 10. Ohio, Wilson 21, Harmon 27. Oklahoma, Clark 10, Wilson 10. Oregon, Wilson 10. Pennsylvania, Clark 2, Wilson 74. Rhode Island, Clark 10. South Carolina, Wilson 18. South Dakota, Wilson 10. Tennessee, Clark 10, Wilson 18, Underwood 6. Texas, Wilson 40. Utah, Clark 1½, Wilson 6½. Vermont, Wilson 8. Virginia, Wilson 24. Washington, Clark 14. West Virginia, Wilson 14. Wisconsin, Clark 4; Wilson 2. Wyoming, Wilson 6.

Alaska, Clark 1; Wilson 5. District of Columbia, Clark 6. Hawaii, Clark 2; Wilson 4. Porto Rico, Clark 1, Wilson 4½, Underwood ½. Connecticut, Clark 1, Wilson 5; Underwood 8. Delaware, Wilson 6. Florida, Wilson 3, Underwood 9. Georgia, Underwood 28. Idaho, Clark 1½, Wilson 6½. Illinois, Wilson 58. Indiana, Wilson 30. Iowa, Clark 9, Wilson 17. Kansas, Wilson 20. Kentucky, Clark 26. Louisiana, Clark 5, Wilson 15. Maine, Clark 1, Wilson 11. Maryland, Clark 8½, Wilson 7, Underwood ½. Massachusetts, Wilson 9, Foss 27. Michigan, Clark 2, Wilson 28. Minnesota, Wilson 14. Mississippi, passed. Missouri, Clark 36. Montana, Clark 10, Wilson 1. Nebraska, Clark 3, Wilson 13. Nevada, Clark 6. New Hampshire, Clark 3, Wilson 5. New Jersey, Clark 4, Wilson 24. New Mexico, Clark 8. New York, Clark 90. North Dakota, Wilson 10. Ohio, Wilson 23, Harmon 25. Oklahoma, Clark 10, Wilson 10. Oregon, Wilson 10. Pennsylvania, Wilson 76. Rhode Island, Clark 10. South Carolina, Wilson 18. South Dakota, Wilson 10. Tennessee, Clark 8, Wilson 10, Underwood 6. Texas, Wilson 40. Utah, Wilson 8. Vermont, Wilson 8. Virginia, Wilson 24. Washington, Clark 24. West Virginia, Wilson 16. Wisconsin, Wilson 26. Wyoming, Wilson 6.

Alaska, Clark 1, Wilson 5. Alabama, Underwood 24. Arizona, Clark 3, Wilson 1. Arkansas, Clark 18. California, Clark 26. Colorado, Clark 2, Wilson 10. Connecticut, Clark 1, Wilson 5; Underwood 8. Delaware, Wilson 6. District of Columbia, Clark 6. Florida, Wilson 2, Underwood 10. Georgia, Underwood 28. Idaho, Clark 1½, Wilson 6½. Illinois, Wilson 58. Indiana, Wilson 30. Iowa, Clark 8, Wilson 18.

himself, Abram L. Elkins, Lawrence Godkin, John B. Stanchfield of New York; Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburgh, Thomas W. Meacham of Syracuse, Benedict Brooks of Pearl Creek and Walter H. Edison of Falconer. The Underwood men were William T. Emmet of New York and Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls.

Of course a challenge of this sort served no direct purpose other than to give individuals a chance to get recorded to "square themselves with the folks at home"—but the judicial procedure was worth noting when the poll was announced. Chairman James in each case consulted the certified instructions to delegates issued by their states with their credentials. Usually these required the delegation vote to be cast as a unit for Clark until such time as two thirds of the delegates judged that the preferred candidate could not secure the nomination. And as New York, like a number of smaller delegations, had a two thirds majority of delegates who wanted to stick to Speaker Clark, the protest of the minority counted for nothing. Yet there were numerous delegations that went through this disintegrating process for the benefit of Governor Wilson. That was why Monday saw Governor Wilson's vote grow so slowly but so steadily until, for the first time, he and not Speaker Clark, was cast.

The doctrine of popular rights has been more and more clearly stated each day the convention has been in session.

Fair Show Demanded

The very rulings of the convention chairman have taken on a more Democratic form and phraseology since the convention opened. A fair show for the individual is now being emphasized and demanded at every turn.

This appeared with particular force on Monday. Until then, that is, for the first 26 ballots, the delegations had held fairly closely together. There had been relatively few attempts to break away from the unit rule requiring a delegation to vote its entire strength for the candidate favored by two thirds of the delegation.

Monday there was a distinct tendency to get back of this unit rule, at least to the extent of polling the delegations and getting the individual preferences stated openly to the convention. Frankness became the fashion. New York's delegation was typical of case after case in which a challenge would bring out the individual preferences and show the opposition strength in a delegation without making any direct change in the total vote.

Stands for Principle

To all sorts of people, in and out of the convention, he has been made to stand clearly for the principle that this convention has so clearly declared for the principle of really popular control of the Democratic party and perchance the government as against such control by privileged interests. With him as candidate it is becoming recognized that the party can make all this convention talk and convention conflict a great asset in going before the voters. There is no longer doubt that the party must make its plea on the basis of assured and untainted progressivism. At this writing there is no such confidence in the ability of any other candidate to make the right appeal on these lines as there is in the New Jersey Gov-

The Wilson men included Mr. McAdoo

VOTE ON CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT RESUMED

(Continued from page one)

what it can to make the Alabama congressman the successful nominee. The Wilson men said that if Mr. Sullivan will keep his word and deliver Illinois, then Massachusetts and other states would swing into line.

At 12 o'clock, the hour set for the convention to reassemble, only a few of the delegates were in their seats. The New York delegation was caucusing in its room. Chairman Ollie James took his place at 12:05 amid a general round of handclapping. He gave his usual order to the police and convention officials to clear the aisles and get the delegates seated. At 12:07 he called the convention to order and the opening prayer was delivered.

Chairman James gave orders for the reading of the roll for the forty-third ballot immediately after the invocation.

Connecticut broke part of its delegation to Governor Wilson on this ballot giving him five votes, a gain of two.

The Illinois break was predicted came in on the forty-third ballot. There was a hush when the state was called. Mr. Sullivan was standing in the aisle consulting his lieutenants. Finally he spoke:

"Clark 18, Wilson 40." The New Jersey delegation in the front row cut loose, and it was a minute before Mr. Sullivan could continue:

"Under the unit rule," he said, "the complete vote of the state, 58, must be cast for Wilson."

This brought cheering from the pro-Wilson contingent in the hall.

When Kentucky was called and Gov. McCreary cast the state vote of 26 for Mr. Clark, Judge A. W. Young of Morehead, Ky., demanded whether the delegation could not change to Governor Wilson, "now that a majority of the delegates believed that he should be nominated."

McCreary held that under instructions "Kentucky must vote for Clark as long as his name is before the convention."

Chairman James ruled that unless the poll of state was demanded the vote should be recorded as cast.

"We have been here too long now," said Judge Young.

Michigan cast only two for Clark and 28 for Wilson, a gain of eight for the New Jersey Governor on the forty-third ballot.

Virginia broke, casting its solid vote of 24 for Governor Wilson, and giving him a majority for the first time.

Virginia for Wilson

When Virginia was called, its chairman announced that for the first time the delegation was voting under the unit rule. Its 24 votes were immediately cast for Governor Wilson amid wild cheering from the Wilson men who seemed to enjoy the realization that Thomas F. Ryan, denounced by Mr. Bryan from the stage of the convention, was one of the delegates whose half-vote was cast for the New Jersey man.

The Virginia action was a severe blow for the anti-Wilson men and many of them admitted that there would be little chance of preventing Governor Wilson's nomination if another big state went over. This became almost a certainty when a moment later West Virginia cast her 18 votes for Governor Wilson.

A number of state chairmen were now conferring with their various delegations. There was a general feeling among the ultra-Clark men that only a most sensational turn of affairs could prevent Governor Wilson's nomination within the next few hours. Bell, Stone, Francis and others were working hard to get their men together, and hold them, one third solid against Governor Wilson and so prevent his nomination.

Tom Heflin from Alabama and manager of the Underwood boom advised the Alabama delegation at 12:45 to switch to Governor Wilson. John H. Bankhead, chairman of the Alabama delegation, denounced Mr. Heflin.

"Mind your own business, Tom," said Mr. Bankhead with a scowl.

"I am just trying to save your faces," said Mr. Heflin.

"Events that have transpired during the last two hours mean that Governor Wilson's nomination is now a certainty."

Alabama Refuses Action

Alabama, however, refused to take any action at this time. After the forty-third ballot some of the ultra-Clark leaders said that while they would concede Governor Wilson about 640 votes, that would be the limit of his vote and he could not be nominated. They claimed to have 363 last Clark votes on whom they could rely to hold out against Governor Wilson all summer if necessary.

To this the Wilson men replied that if the New Jersey Governor could get 640 votes no power on earth could stop the anti-Wilson delegates from climbing on to the band wagon.

The Maryland delegation demanded that it be polled on the forty-third ballot and this was done. The delegation stood 5½ for Wilson to 9 for Clark with ½ absent. The Wilson men forced the polls.

Charles F. Murphy came down to the Missouri delegation and engaged in earnest conversation with David Francis, and Mr. Francis was assuring the Tammany leader that he would be able to keep his forces intact from now on.

Indiana came solidly into the Wilson camp on this ballot again.

In Iowa Governor Wilson gained 3½ votes.

Pennsylvania stood solidly for Wilson on the forty-fourth ballot, the two who had been holding out swinging into line.

Utah a moment later came in line. Its chairman announced that its 26 votes were solid for Wilson, and the Jerseyites held another jubilation.

Before the result of the forty-fourth ballot could be announced some Washington delegates demanded a poll. The chairman denounced the demand declaring that it came from delegates who "wanted their names in the papers."

Chairman James ruled that any delegation could demand a roll call at any time.

When an attempt was made to vote proxies in this delegation, Chairman James ruled that they could not be used.

Washington's chairman appealed to him.

Wisconsin was next in line. Its chairman announced that its 26 votes were solid for Wilson, and the Jerseyites held another jubilation.

"The special examiner stands in locum curiae for the reception of testimony. For the time being he represents the court, and the room in which the testimony is adduced becomes a court room. The hearing before the examiner is the only opportunity afforded to the public to hear what is being said on so important a matter. There can never be any public hearing of the witnesses in this case unless before the examiner.

"If secrecy is enjoined by this court, the public will undoubtedly regard it, and rightly regard it, in our judgment, not only as dangerous departure from a practise which has constantly prevailed since proceedings under the Sherman act were first instituted but also as a violation of its right to hear what is being said in this case while it is being said, and above all, as a denial of the great and salutary principle that publicity in all governmental functions, particularly in the administration of the law, is one of the most essential and priceless safeguards against oppression and fraud."

truth, that the witnesses called by both the United States and the defendant shall realize that they are testifying in the light of day and in the presence and within the hearing of their fellow citizens.

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MEAT CAMPAIGNERS ARE SENTENCED FOR ZEAL THEY DISPLAYED

Sentences were imposed in the municipal court today by Judge Duff on a number of persons arrested in connection with the campaign against the high price of meat now being waged by the Hebrew women.

Mrs. Goodman, charged with creating a disturbance was fined \$10; Harris Diamond, disturbance of peace \$10; Jacob Rosenstein, assault on unknown person, one month's imprisonment. He appealed and was granted for the August session of the supreme court in \$200 which he was unable to furnish.

Meat stores in East Cambridge were closed today and pickets were patrolling the district. The North End butchers have agreed to close this evening.

Hebrew butchers reopened their shops today to sell chickens, this privilege having been granted them by the meat boycott committee. But they can sell no other meat.

M. Rosenberg, who has several times brought down upon himself the displeasure of the boycotters, reopened his shop with the others, but there were 35 pickets around it to see that none buy beef.

Also there are police. When the pickets arrived and a crowd began to gather, he asked for protection, and a sergeant with 10 men were sent to patrol the vicinity.

Meetings are being held today to increase the effectiveness of the boycott. One was in Armory hall in Roxbury. There will also be a conference between Mrs. Charlotte Smith of the Women's Homestead Association and Mrs. Eva Hoffman, a boycott leader, to make plans for mass meetings to be held in Fenway hall and on the common. Tonight there will be a meeting in the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, where Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Annie Finkelstein will make addresses.

Wholesalers have come to the aid of the boycotters, the West End Butchers' and Meat Wholesalers' Association having voted to cut off the supply of meat in the West End, North End, South End, Roxbury and Dorchester retail districts.

Establishment of a municipal abattoir is now being considered by the boycott leaders. This will be the principal subject for discussion at mass meetings.

Hebrew meat shops in East Cambridge are closed today. This is true of Malden also.

AMUSEMENTS

The Meet Will Continue

THIRD ANNUAL BOSTON AVIATION MEET HARVARD FIELD Scrutinizer ALL THIS WEEK World's Greatest Aviators

Admission

25¢

No delays and more flying than ever before. Events start at 2 p.m.

GRAND

SETTLEMENT CLASS OPENS DOOR TO CHILD FRIENDSHIP

It was in a settlement folk dancing class that Rebecca and I first met. I had not been in the class five minutes before I had mentally picked her out for closer acquaintance, for though she was the smallest one there she was plainly the most talented; and when at the request of the teacher she sang for me a Yiddish love song, there was a dramatic pathos in her voice that was irresistible.

The memory of her tiny, lithe figure (she was only seven), her dark eyes that said so much, and her two long braids of luxuriant brown hair, stayed with me for days, and when a few weeks later I chance to see her again I could not resist saying, "Rebecca, won't you let me come to see you sometime?"

"Oh, if you would!" she exclaimed, seizing both my hands in her own and looking into my face with a joy that instinct told me was absolutely genuine. "My brother will play his violin for you, and my mother will put the red ribbon on my hair and I will dance and sing many times for you."

That is how it came about that last week I went one evening to call on Rebecca's family. The street was so full of children and young people that I felt as if I had stepped into another world. I looked in vain for numbers on the doors and finally had to get a little girl to show me where Rebecca lived. We climbed two pairs of dark stairs and then my escort pulled open a door and without ceremony announced, "Rebecca, here's a teacher come to see you," and I found myself thrust suddenly into the midst of the family circle with eight pairs of eyes regarding me curiously and the ninth pair, belonging to Rebecca, shining a welcome that somewhat allayed my embarrassment though I still felt that my entrance must seem very much like an intrusion. But Rebecca was equal to the emergency.

"I am so glad you've come," she said, "I thought maybe yo' would forget. These are all my family," she continued with a sweeping gesture around the crowded kitchen. "That's my father and that's my mother and the baby's name is Abraham, and the rest are Allan and Sarah and Joseph and Rachel and Goldie. Now you must come into the parlor where we can entertain you better."

TENDERNESS NOTICED

With that the whole family arose, the father leading the way to light the gas, and soon we were seated in the front room, I with Rebecca on one side of me and Rachel on the other, while the mother held the baby, and the father held Goldie, and the rest sat demurely on the sofa. The father looked around the room and smiled. He was a good looking man, surprisingly young, as was his wife also, and his tenderness with little Goldie, who resembled a flaxen haired doll, was beautiful to see.

"We have a large family," he said with evident pride. "We are so happy with our children. In the evenings we sing, and my boy plays the violin, and I forget how hard I must work, and my wife she forgets, too, and we have such a good time as I cannot tell you. Soon we shall have a piano. They cost very much but I can pay a little at a time. Then I will have my girls to learn to play."

All the little girls smiled to hear this, and Rebecca said eagerly, "You must come to see us often when we have the piano. I will take lessons right away, and in two weeks around I will play a piece for you."

Just then Allan, who had gone into another room, appeared with his violin and a pile of music and the littlest children clapped their hands as he adjusted the music stand and picked out a favorite selection. The impromptu concert which followed I shall never forget. There was no uncertainty about the boy's playing as he rendered one classic after another, and the whole family listened with such apparent delight that their faces were a study. They knew all the selections by name, and it was plain to see that they were as proud of Allan as if he had already attained to a position in the Symphony orchestra, to which he said he wanted some day to belong.

Finally he picked up a ragged piece of music and explained as he put it in place, "This is not the kind of music my teacher gives me. It is just a popular waltz. I found it one day in a rubbish heap, and when I saw the notes, I knew it was pretty, so I brought it home."

REBECCA IS NEXT

"Now it is Rebecca's turn," said the father as Allan finished the waltz. "Come and sing for the lady and then show her some of your Russian dances." So Rebecca sang for me again the Yiddish song that had so attracted me to her at the settlement, and again I noted the dramatic pathos in her voice that clutched one's very heart strings but I knew now what I had not known before that the child was not really unhappy indeed quite the reverse, and the pathos in her voice was simply an inherent quality that probably no one could account for, least of all the child herself. She sang with an abandon that showed how dearly she loved it, and then she brought out a gay tambourine and danced one pretty folk dance after another while the mother counted time, and Joseph, Rachel and Goldie kept time with their feet.

Then Rachel sang, Rebecca and Rachel sang together, then Goldie clambered down from her father's knee and said she would sing, too, which she did with so much gusto in spite of the fact that she couldn't speak the words plainly that everybody applauded; that is, every one except Rebecca who said to me confidentially, "O dear! When Goldie

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS"

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Miss Horniman, in her successful season in London, revived Arnold Bennett's four-act comedy, "What the Public Wants." When Charles Hawtrey some years ago appeared with great personal success in Arnold Bennett's play, though it achieved popularity with a select number of people, it was generally considered quite impossible to put into the evening bill of any theater. Only today a popular actor warned the writer not to go and bore himself by sitting through so dull a piece of work. An actor's opinion, however, about a play is only too often from a standpoint that is purely theatrical.

The writer gratefully received the opinion, but went nevertheless to see the play for himself. For four long acts there was talk, and nothing but talk, and an audience that filled the theater listened with delight to this flow of dialogue whose stream was only broken by perpetual bursts of laughter. Nor was the audience in any sense a packed one, such as used to be seen in the days when Ibsen was regarded as a freak.

The large houses that have filled the Coronet theater have been the ordinary play-going public, and the fact that what the public wants is every day proving itself to be something better than what the conventional play-writer can give it, is one of the most gratifying signs of this interesting age.

Charles Bibby was excellent as the ever resourceful Sir Charles Worgan. There was something almost pathetic in his desire to be thought well of by the literary folk whom he half despised yet half envied.

The author certainly gives his successful editor a "show"; there is a sort of futility in the "superior people" compared to him. You feel that it is the public, and only the public, that can prove to this man that what the public wants in a newspaper is news, and not a series of "amazing" and mostly fictitious sensations.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Drama League committee on plays for summer schools plans to pre-

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

SUBJECTS of interest are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

KANSAS CITY TIMES—An ordinance is pending in Kansas City, Kan., providing for municipal trash cans on the streets, the cans to be controlled by private ownership and to be covered with advertising posters. It is stipulated that for this privilege the city is to come into the possession of these cans in six months without cost to the municipality. But it is feared that after Kansas City has been compelled to endure the sight of advertising trash cans for a period of six months it may conclude that it is a costly way to secure a bargain in that kind of municipal property, for under the most favorable conditions the boast can hardly be made for the trash can that it is an artistic or attractive decoration for the street.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Of the nations directly interested in polar exploration it seems that Norway alone is satisfied with results. This is due to Captain Amundsen, whose party, of all those that started for the south pole several years ago, is known to have achieved success. Since the first misquoted interview was received from Australia, in which Amundsen was said to have declared that Scott reached the pole, little has been heard from that English explorer, but he is still somewhere in the "circle." The Japanese party, whose "dash" developed into something of a fiasco, is returning home, baring its hopes for a cordial reception on a series of excellent moving pictures taken "en dash." Now comes Rear-Admiral Peary, whose claims to the north pole were more generally accepted than those of . . . Dr. Cook, with the appeal to patriotic Americans to fit out another antarctic expedition. Admiral Peary believes the United States overlooked something when it failed to fit out an expedition for the south pole at the time Amundsen's Fram was getting ready. But it is not yet too late. He would have an American party camp at the pole for a whole year, taking observations and gathering data.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—It is encouraging to read that the Munson steamship line is about to inaugurate regular service between Mobile and the South American ports. The new service is to begin on Sept. 11, when a large vessel will leave Mobile and visit a number of the leading South American ports, and which will be followed by others. Our trade with South and Central America has been too long neglected, and our southern ports should profit largely by its building up, which is sure to result from the completion of the Panama canal. Our southern neighbors have much that we want, and we have much of commodities that they need and must obtain somewhere. Our manufacturers and merchants should look to these markets and reap the rewards which properly directed enterprise sure to bring them.

ROYALTY WATCHES VAUDEVILLE

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun states that King George and Queen Mary witnessed the command performance of vaudeville at the Palace Music Hall on Monday night. There will be a public meeting at 1:30 p.m. Department officers will be present.

PLYMOUTH G. A. R. TO MEET

GRAND TRUNK AWAITING RIGHTS

Work on the proposed Boston-New Hampshire line of the Southern New England, the Grand Trunk's line, is waiting, pending a quest for construction rights for the line across New Hampshire from White River Junction. While the legislative permit has been obtained in Massachusetts, it is not probable that building will be undertaken until the New Hampshire section is approved.

No application has as yet been filed with the New Hampshire public service commission for approval of the proposed line. All preliminary steps necessary for a provisional corporation have been taken. In order to become a full corporation the question of public exigency must be determined by petition. That the territory which it desires to traverse may be set forth with reasonable definiteness, a survey is now proceeding.

BEVERLY PLANS TAFT RECEPTION

BEVERLY, Mass.—Arrangements are almost completed for the reception to President Taft by the citizens on his arrival in Beverly July 4.

The President will leave his train at the Beverly depot at 8:30. On Broadway, which leads from the depot to Cabot street, school children will occupy places at each side of the street, and at the presidential party passes the little ones will wave flags. A detail from the U. S. S. Dolphin will escort the President; while there will be an escort from the Taft Club, headed by L. P. Stanton. After receiving the presidential party the line will march to "Parramatta."

PLYMOUTH G. A. R. TO MEET

NORWELL, Mass.—Plymouth County G. A. R. Association will hold its forty-eighth quarterly meeting at Ridge Hill grove on July 17 by invitation of D. W. Robinson, post G. A. R. and W. R. C. Dinner will be served in the grove. There will be a public meeting at 1:30 p.m. Department officers will be present.

BAY STATE NEWS

MALDEN

Following a notice from Mayor Farrell to the gas and electric commission the latter commission will hold a conference with the mayor this week relative to the city's contracts for lighting. The mayor will also ask Governor Foss to help him secure a report from the railway commission on a hearing for double tracking the Revere Beach line, held more than a year ago.

Mayor Farrell is to invite the Massachusetts Mayors Club to his home in Malden in merchants week in September. Malden will entertain a large number of visitors that week.

LEXINGTON

The Rev. Dr. George Edward Martin and the Rev. John Mills Wilson, the pastors of the Hancock Congregational and the First Parish (Unitarian) churches, have arranged for a series of union services in the two churches, beginning next Sunday morning and continuing through the month of August.

Comrade George H. Cutler of this town and a member of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., of Arlington has presented the newly organized Charles V. Marsh camp 45 ladies' auxiliary of Arlington with set of silk flags in standards.

Clifton Crawford has left "The Quaker Girl" cast for New York to prepare his coming season as star in a new musical comedy.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

THE GLOBE AND THE GOBLIN

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK MADE OF FIGURED LAWN

With trimming of lace banding

MIDSUMMER creates the demand for the simplest frocks possible and this one is charming in the most dainty fashion. In the illustration, it is made of figured lawn with trimming of lace, and lawn dresses always are pretty and attractive, but fashionable materials are almost numberless and such a dress as this one could be made from handkerchief linen to be very charming, from white voile or marquisette to be more dressy and adapted to church-going and similar occasions, from simple gingham and similar materials for the morning or from challis to be available for the cooler days, for all these materials are fashionable, all are worn by little girls and all are pretty.

The trimming of lace banding is attractive and that on the skirt can be applied after this manner, or if a simpler effect is wanted, it could be omitted altogether or a straight row could be used above the hem.

For mornings striped gingham and similar materials are much in vogue, and if one of these were used, the collar, cuffs and the trimmings could be cut on the bias, a bias band being applied over the skirt in the spaces that, in this case, are outlined by the banding.

Short sleeves and round neck are always charming and are much worn, but still another possibility of the dress is found in the fact that a yoke can be added and the sleeves made long, so that the one model becomes adapted to many materials and many occasions.

For the 10-year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material, 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with five yards of banding.

The pattern 7467, cut in sizes for



girls from 8 to 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

UP-TO-DATE IDEAS IN NOTE PAPER

Key to a person's character

TO the average American woman of 20 years ago note paper was a piece of clean white paper used to write letters on. When she found that her supply had run out she went, as a rule, to the nearest stationery store, where nine times out of 10 she bought the very first box that was shown her. In the large department stores of the larger cities many a woman bought paper simply because it had an attractive box, and was inexpensive. The paper, of course, was seldom good. There were some manufacturers at that time who made very fine paper, and who turned out initialed and monogrammed paper of the finest texture, but there were not as many as there are now.

Today, however, conditions are very different. As a nation we have been rushing ahead these past 20 years, and our private lives have grown accordingly, until now maiday must have just this size paper for this letter, another size for that missive, a card for this note, and in each case the envelope must match exactly.

The reason for this is readily understood. It is really by the little things of life that a person's character is determined, and bad taste in note paper speaks just as loudly as does a missing button or an untied shoe lace.

There have always been "latest fashions" in note paper as in everything else, but they are seldom headed by the finest ladies of our land. For her there are three sizes of fine textured white paper. The smallest size should be an oblong or about 3½ by 5 inches. This is for the little notes, such as those used for regrets, congratulations or sympathy. This size paper is often replaced, however, by the correspondence card, that handy little piece of pasteboard that has become so much used during the past two or three years.

The second size should be a little

larger, 5x6 inches, and is used for social letters and informal invitations, or for a letter that does not require much length.

The third size is quite a bit larger (9½x6 inches) and that is used for the real heart to heart talks that one has by way of the mail bag. A new style of paper that has just been introduced is a double sheet 5½x6½ inches in size. The novelty of this paper is that it is not folded, but is enclosed in an envelope of the same size.

The decoration of all these papers should be very simple. While it is not incorrect to have a border, and a border often looks very pretty, there is nothing so elegant or better form than the simple embossed address or crest.

The envelopes that go with these papers are in exact proportion. The shape of the flap of the envelope changes continually, so much so that often it is hard to say just what shape is correct. At present the pointed flap is in vogue, says the Times Leader.

Another fad that has come in recently is the thin lining for the envelope. It is of the thinnest of tissue paper and gray and blue are the leading colors. It gives a smart appearance to the letter and it entirely conceals the writing. As for the decoration of the envelope, that is a matter of taste, though the plain envelope is the best form. If one does use a monogram or a crest it should be placed either on the flap or the upper left hand corner and should be very small.

Personal paper bearing one's full house address is a great help to one's friends if one lives in town and an absolute necessity if one is out of the city. The country house paper should bear the long distance telephone number and the full post office address. This will insure quick reply. It is a proper thing for a hostess to leave note papers of all sizes in the guests' rooms. It is also well to leave some one and two cent stamps with the paper.

WHITE SHOE TRIMMED IN BLACK

Again making a bid for popularity

PUMPS are as popular as ever and in gun metal kid, tan Russia, patent leather, white canvas and buckskin they are greatly used. A flat pump bow or a buckle covered with the material is the best finish for pumps that are to be used for street wear, but one sees, too, buckles of gun metal and of dull silver.

The colonial slipper, not originally intended for street wear, has been used for that purpose, and some of the prettiest shoes of the season are of this class with handsome but severe buckles, says the New York Sun. On white buckskin, a grooved silver buckle looks well and the patent leather colonial with Cuban heels and rather heavy sole may have a buckle covered with the patent leather or a buckle of dull silver or other metal, but steel is considerably used upon white pumps and slippers, but for dress wear.

The white shoe trimmed in black is here again in new forms, in white leather merely piped and trimmed lightly in black leather or in white leather with which black patent leather is freely combined, but, though some of these white and black shoes are exceedingly good looking the all white shoe has the preference and the same is true of all white boots as contrasted with white and black boots.

Tan Russia calf both in shoes and boots has its usual summer vogue and there

are some attractive gray shoes in oozie and suede. Brown satin about the color of the darker tan Russia has been exploited, but is not possible for sports and all around wear, as the tan leather is, yet does not have just the right air when worn with formal dress.

As a matter of fact the footwear of the season as shown by the leading houses is happily free from the freakish and spectacular, though in evening slippers one finds novelties in satin brocade, silver and gold brocade or lace, etc.

BAID BUTTONS

Very attractive buttons may be fashioned of narrow soutache braid, says the Washington Herald. Purchase a piece of the desired color and tie knots through the entire length one inch apart.

Sew these together, gradually turning the button around to shape it. When the required size is made, cut the braid and fasten the end.

These buttons are a most successful trimming for any materials. Silk, lace, scrim, or wash materials of any variety afford backgrounds on which soutache buttons can be placed with great effect.

These strands of soutache can be braided and formed into balls that have a very loose effect yet are solid.

TRIED RECIPES

CHERRY SHORTCAKE

THIS is a sweet shortcake. Prepare the cherries. Let them stand with the sugar over them while the cake part is baking. Mix and sift (twice) two cupfuls of flour, one fourth cupful of sugar, four level teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, a pinch of nutmeg, and one fourth teaspoonsful of salt. Rub in one third cupful of butter; add one egg well beaten to two thirds of sweet milk. Mix on a floured pastry board. Roll out and bake in a layer cake tin in a hot oven 20 minutes. When done spread with soft butter, then with pitted, drained, and sweetened cherries. Cover the top layer also with cherries. Sprinkle generously with sugar. Top the cake with whipped cream.

CHERRY SOUP

Stem and wash a quart of sour cherries. Simmer slowly in a quart of water till tender. Rub through sieve and return to fire. Sweeten with half a cupful of sugar. When boiling thicken slightly with a tablespoonful of arrowroot rubbed to a paste with a little cold water. As soon as the soup looks perfectly clear take it off the fire. Add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and put aside to cool. Serve in sherbet glasses.

CHERRY SALADS

To use alone in salad; pit, arrange on crisp lettuce leaves and dress with a French dressing.

Strawberries with cherries make a good combination for salad. Cover the cherries with sugar and let them stand an hour or two. Then add the hulled berries. Sprinkle on some more sugar and chill for an hour before serving.

Equal proportions of bananas and cherries and twice as many strawberries form still another delicious salad. Mix a pint of berries with one cupful of sugar. Mash and let them stand until the sugar has been dissolved. Pit the cherries and slice the bananas. Then pour over them the strained strawberry juice. This salad is novel and wholesome.

CHERRY TARTS

Wash, stone and stem cherries. To a pint of cherries allow one cupful of sugar, if tart fruit is used. Put the sugar with one half cupful of water on the fire. When boiling add the fruit and cook 10 minutes. Stir in one teaspoonful of butter. If the syrup seems too thin, it can be thickened by adding one teaspoonful of cornstarch, which has been wetted in cold water first.

Pour the cherry mixture, when cold, into ready-baked pastry plates. Sift sugar over top. They are then ready to eat.

STEWED CHERRIES

Wash the cherries and pick them over carefully. Put over the fire in a saucepan which is not likely to burn easily, with just enough water to prevent the fruit catching. Cover closely; stew until soft, but not broken. After the liquor is strained off, set the cherries aside in a covered bowl. Add three tablespoonsfuls of sugar to each pint of juice. Return the whole to the fire and boil it for half an hour. Pour it over the fruit and keep covered until cold.—New Haven Times Leader.

There is all the difference in the world between the person who appreciates color and the person who "likes colors."

The child playing with his

broken toys and bits of gay chintz and glass, the American negro with his passion for red and yellow garments, the Indian with his gorgeous blankets and baskets and beads—all these primitive minds enjoy the combination of vivid tones, but they have no feeling for color. The appreciation of color is a subtle and intellectual quality.

If you are not sure that you appreciate color, if you feel that you, like your children, like the green rug with

the red roses because it is "so cheerful,"

you may be sure that you should let

problems along and furnish your house

for all the needs we can conceive.

White and gray clouds on a blue sky—

what more could she use in such a composition? A bit of gray green moss

upon a black rock, a field of yellow

dandelions, a pink-and-white spike of hollyhocks, an orange-colored buttercup

poised on a stalk of larkspur—what

color plans are these!

Color! The very word suggests a

warm and agreeable arrangement of

tones, a pleasing and encouraging atmosphere which is full of life, writes Elsie Wolfe in Good Housekeeping.

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ANCESTS RECEIVE A ROUSING SEND-OFF ON MARCH TO SHIP'S PIER

Boston's Famous Artillerymen, Escorted Through Business District by Infantry, Lancers and Band

NOON SAILING HOUR

With a parting salute booming from the big guns of Ft. Warren, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston sailed out of Boston harbor this afternoon on the Arabic, for its second official visit in 16 years to the Honourable Artillery Company of London.

The send-off began this forenoon when there was a parade of the company through the business section, escorted by two companies of the fifth infantry and the National Lancers, troop A, M. V. M. Arriving at the State House the formal presentation of colors took place.

Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce made the presentation of the national and state flags, gifts of two members, which the company will carry on their trip abroad.

Mr. Luce said: "On this spot in years past many stands of colors have been presented to soldiers starting for the field of battle. We pray God that the colors given to you here this morning may never wave before an enemy, but if that should be their fate we are sure you will bring them back to us as unsullied as those flags which at the close of the fratricidal war the great war Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew, received from the hands of the returning troops and deposited in the Doric hall, there to remain forever as testimony of the valor of the men of Massachusetts.

"Let the flag that you carry symbolize to our mother our hope that this peace may be perpetual."

Following the ceremony the line of march was continued through Park, Winter and Washington streets to City square, Charlestown, thence through Chelsea, Joiner and Water streets to the White Star line pier, where the members going abroad will embark on the Arabic.

The departing members were not forsaken here, for the Arabic had as a convoy to Boston light the steamer General Lincoln, on board of which were the escort of the parade and the members of the company not making the journey.

The Arabic was decked with all flags of the international signal code and from the Mizzen mast flew the colors of the Ancients. Accompanying the boat down the harbor besides the General Lincoln was the tug Neponset loaded with friends and relatives, while Edward G. Graves, surveyor of the port, with a number of other officials waved goodby from the Winnisimmet.

As the Arabic with her convoy passed down the harbor past the fortifications, Ft. Warren saluted with seven guns, this courtesy having been extended by Col. Adam Slaker, commanding the Boston artillery district.

The members and their escort assembled at the armory in Fenway hall at 9:30 and at 10 o'clock formed the line of parade in South Market street, starting immediately.

The company was headed by the Salem Cadet band, the National Lancers, Capt. Charles Blake Appleton commander; Co. A, fifteenth infantry, Capt. William H. Wilson commanding, and Co. B, Capt. James D. Weir commanding. The National Lancers will turn out in their famous red uniform. The company formed with Capt. Francis Hawkes commanding. From South Market street the route was to Commercial, State, Washington, School, Beacon streets, a halt being made at the State House, and the company being drawn up in line.

The Bostonians will be inspected by King George, will visit Windsor Castle, and before leaving the town of Windsor will mark the home of its first commander, Robert Keayne, with a handsome bronze tablet. The Ancients will return home late in August.

The members and guests who make the trip abroad are: Capt. Francis Hawks Appleton, Mrs. Appleton, Capt. Milton C. Paige, Mrs. Paige, Capt. Jackson Caldwell, Capt. James D. Coady, Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Sergt. George E. Homer, Mrs. Homer, Miss Mildred Homer, Sergt. Frank J. Howard, Sergt. Richmond G. Stoehr, Mrs. Stoehr, Sergt. John H. MacAlman, Mrs. MacAlman, Surgeon Alfred C. Smith, Surgeon Mathew S. Goodrich, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, Col. Louis B. Goodall, Thomas M. Goodall, Miss Mildred V. Goodall, Capt. Fred McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Capt. E. M. Gilman, Mrs. Gilman, Sidney O. Bigney, Miss Augusta M. Brundage, Col. J. Frank F. Cutting, Lieut. Benjamin Cole, Jr., Sergt. D. B. N. Power, Lieut. William N. McKenna, Miss McKenna, Mrs. Clarence J. McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie, Maj. William H. Hennessey, Mrs. Hennessey, Lieut. Walter L. Tougas, Mrs. Tougas, Lieut. Samu' A. Nell, Mrs. Nell, Sergeant Francis H. Appleton, Jr., Mrs. Appleton, Master Francis H. Appleton, 3d, Mr. Richard W. Smith, Miss L. A. Smith, Mrs. Horace Lewis Smith, Mr. Edward E. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. E. C. Hardy, Mr. W. P. Hardy, Miss Helen C. Hardy, Mr. Charles M. Robbins, Mr. Frank M. Low, Mr. Frank W. Whitcher, Mr. Robert J. Crooks, Mrs. Crooks, Mr. William Bellfield, Mr. W. N. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. George F. S. Singleton, Mrs. Singleton, Dr. F. W. A. Bergengren, Mr. Robert J. Rodday, Mrs. Rodday, Mr. Henry Kavanagh, Mr. A. S. Maddock, Mr. P. J. Bergin, Mrs. Bergin, Mr. C. C. Whittemore, Mr. Fred by taxation.

Chairman of the Ancients' Committee in Charge of Trip to Great Britain



TO SEE NEW ENGLAND IS PUBLICITY PLAN OF EASTERN RAILROADS

Picturesque Districts Are Described in Many Books Which Are Distributed by New Cooperative System

BUSINESS MEN HELP

Railroad officials are interested in the move to form a permanent organization among railroad officials, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, civic and other organizations the object of which is the advancement of the "See America First" plan. With the call to "See New England First," New England roads are making every effort to popularize the picturesque districts of the eastern states.

The preliminary steps to launch the organization were taken some time ago when C. W. Pitts, general agent of the Great Northern railroad in Chicago, gave a dinner to more than 200 passenger traffic representatives of the western railroads centering in Chicago and discussed plans for the movement.

At the meeting a temporary board, consisting of these officials, was ap-

pointed: W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager Santa Fe system; J. W. Daly, passenger traffic manager New York Central lines; J. Francis, general passenger agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; C. A. Cairns, general passenger and ticket agent Chicago & Northwestern railroad; S. G. Hatch, passenger traffic manager Illinois Central railroad; W. J. Cannon, assistant general passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; H. F. Tristram, assistant general passenger agent Wabash railroad, and C. W. Pitts, general agent passenger department Great Northern railroad.

The world is now in the press and 1000 copies are to be printed for approximately \$6000.

This committee is in charge of the publication: James Phinney Munroe, Miss Mary E. Hudson, Miss Sarah E. Robinson, the Rev. Charles F. Carter, John N. Morse, Dr. Fred S. Piper and Albert S. Parsons.

GREEK KING TO SEE HIS FLEET

NEW YORK—An Athens, Greece, de-

scriptive to the New York Sun says that King George of Greece embarked on the royal yacht en route for Volo to witness the manoeuvres of the fleet. Premier Venizelos and the minister of marine will be present. The government has placed an order with the Vulcan yards at Stettin, Germany, for two destroyers and six torpedo boats.

KAISER STARTS TO MEET CZAR

NEW YORK—A Berlin despatch to the New York Herald states that the German Emperor, accompanied by his third son, Prince Adalbert, is journeying by way of Danzig, for Baltic port, a seaport of Russia, near the entrance of the gulf of Finland, where they will meet the Russian Emperor. The two emperors met last in August, 1909.

BOND ISSUE ATTACKED

W. F. Whitney & Co. have brought a bill in superior court against Charles F. Edgerton of Groton, George J. Burns and Daniel L. Chandler, both of Ayer, the Chandler Machine Company and the Chandler Planer Company, seeking to set aside a bond issue for \$50,000 made by the latter in exchange for the capital stock of the Chandler Machine Company.

BIBLE SCHOOL WORKERS MEET

First sessions of the three days' con-

ference of the Interdenominational Bible School Workers of Greater Boston were held Monday in the Broadway Baptist church of Cambridge. The conference is to train 75 teachers for the New England daily Bible school, which will hold sessions in nine sections of Greater Boston from July 8 to Aug. 23.

MAJOR MURCHIE QUALIFIES

Before Judge Dodge in the United States district court yesterday Maj. Guy Murchie, a member of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war, took the oath of office as United States marshal for the Massachusetts district for four years more. Mr. Murchie was first appointed by Colonel Roosevelt.

FIRE STARTS IN RUBBISH

S. J. Ryder, Brighton district chief of the fire department, today ordered S. Altman to clean up rubbish at the rear of the apartment building at 722 and 726 Commonwealth avenue. This followed a small fire which started in the rubbish and damaged the apartments slightly.

ROAD RAISES WAGES

MINNEAPOLIS—President C. G. Goodrich of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company today announced an increase of wages to 2000 men, amounting to practically 10 per cent. The increase was made voluntarily by the company.

DETROIT TUBE PLANT BURNS

DETROIT, Mich.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Detroit Seamless Tube Company, causing a loss of nearly \$300,000 on Monday. It is said that the plant was insured for \$300,000. The origin of the fire has not been learned.

TIDEWATER PHONE BUYS LINE

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—The Tide-water Telephone Company has purchased the lines and franchises of the upper Rappahannock Telephone Company.

SWAMPSCOTT GETS POSTAL BANK

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Established as branch of the Lynn Postal Bank through the efforts of William F. Craig, postmaster at Lynn, a postal savings bank has been opened here.

TEACHERS SAIL FOR EUROPE

NEW YORK—Three thousand American teachers of high schools and colleges, sailed today on the North German Lloyd Gossler Kurfuerst for Germany on a seven weeks excursion. They will continue their annual convention at Berlin Aug. 5.

AUDITOR'S BUDGET SHOWS SAVING

ST. PAUL, Minn.—County Auditor Ries will ask the county commissioners for \$805,834 for a county budget for next year. This year's budget amounted to \$732,020. Mr. Ries estimates the receipts from miscellaneous sources at \$92,000 and the balance from last year at \$53,834, so that \$550,000 must be raised

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

MIZZEN TOP

HOTEL AND COTTAGES ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL, SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N.Y.—Orchard, lawn, tennis, swimming, etc. **PICTURESQUE NINE HOLE COURSE**—Automobile headquarters between New York and Lenox. Many suites with private bath, room, books and information on application. **W. P. CHASE**

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

is a delightful hill-country resort, made even more delightful by a charming hotel. THE CO-OP-6A, on Otsego Lake.

CAFES

Steak, Chicken & Fish Dinners

Also a la carte service. Special attention given to parties.

SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT

REVERE BEACH, MASS.

Phone 70 Revere. C. H. BROWN, Prop.

CAMPS

CAMP FOR WOMEN

East Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

Real camp life in tents or cabins with

comforts of home. Bathing, boating,

nature study. First-class service. Sixth

season. Thus, booklet. Mrs. B. S. Field.

LEXINGTON IS TO PRINT HISTORY

East Wolfeboro, New Hampshire

Real camp life in tents or cabins with

comforts of home. Bathing, boating,

nature study. First-class service. Sixth

season. Thus, booklet. Mrs. B. S. Field.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farms on high ground, well out

lands for you the richest virgin soil in

the world. **ROCKY MOUNTAIN, SAN JUAN**

and ALBERTA, the great Prairie

Provinces of Western Canada?

The first

prairie state for the best wheat in

the world was awarded to the

farmer at the New York Land Show.

Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go

where you can prosper. Where you will

earn a farm and a home in a year at most.

LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN

ACRE, PER YEAR, IN WHICH TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why not get your

farm for a song?

Write to us.

W. P. CHASE

10 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI—Only first

mortgages for sale in amounts varying

from \$250 to \$5000 at rates varying

from 5 to 8 per cent, depending on amount

and time.

We have a large amount of second

mortgage loans, usually one year,

which the investor ten to twelve per

cent.

HOMER REED INVESTMENT CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI—\$100,000 additional capital in

established manufacturing business mak-

ing Good Road Improvement Implements.

One hundred percent will be given to

secure this capital can be given to good

positions. Want men who know that

not much effort in legal business can

not fail. Have many strong agencies in

United States and Canada. Line is profit-

News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*United States for Copenhagen.

Mauretania, for Liverpool.

G. G. Herter, for Bremen.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.

Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.

Argentina, for Naples-Trieste.

Carpathia, for Liverpool.

Invicta, for Gibraltar-Aspin.

Baltic, for Liverpool.

Leviathan, for Rotterdam.

Cincinnati, for Hamburg.

Koenig Albert, for Bremen.

Columbus, for Hamburg.

Martha Washington, for Naples-Trieste.

Friedrich der Grosse, for Gibraltar.

Alceste, for Bremen.

Berlin, for Bremen.

Admiral, for Donau-Antwerp.

Philadelphia, for Southampton.

Olympic, for New York.

Moltke, for Naples Genoa.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.

Potsdam, for Rotterdam.

Saxonia, for Havre.

Mauretania, for Liverpool.

Cedric, for Liverpool.

America, for Hamburg.

Majestic, for Southampton.

Minnewaska, for London.

Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp.

California, for Glasgow.

Winnifred, for Liverpool.

Kursk, for Rotterdam-Lithuan.

Italia, for Naples.

Argo, for Havre.

Chesapeake, for Liverpool.

Louisiana, for Liverpool.

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.

Invicta, for Bremen.

Oceanic, for Naples-Trieste.

Volturno, for Rotterdam.

Celtic, for Liverpool.

Carpathia, for Naples.

Invicta, for Havre.

President Lincoln, for Hamburg.

Prins Adalbert, for Antwerp.

New York, for Southampton.

Cameronian, for New York.

Nunidam, for Boston.

Columbus, for New York.

California, for New York.

Florida, for New York.

George Washington, for New York.

Sailings from Glasgow

Parisian, for Boston.

Carpathia, for New York.

Grampian, for Montreal.

Leviathan, for Montreal.

Cameronian, for New York.

Nunidam, for Boston.

Columbus, for New York.

California, for New York.

Florida, for New York.

George Washington, for New York.

Sailings from Bremen

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.

Bremen, for New York.

Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York.

Prins Adalbert, for New York.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York.

President Grant, for New York.

George Washington, for New York.

Sailings from Hamburg

Prins Adalbert, for Philadelphia.

Invicta, for New York.

Kronprinz Auguste Victoria, for New York.

President Grant, for New York.

George Washington, for New York.

Sailings from Antwerp

Kroonland, for New York.

Manitou, for Boston.

Zeeland, for New York.

Vanderbilt, for New York.

Leviathan, for New York.

Lapland, for New York.

Sailings from Genoa

Ancone, for Philadelphia.

Taranto, for New York.

America, for New York.

Verona, for New York.

Friedrich der Grosse, for New York.

Moltke, for New York.

Sailings from Trieste

Saxonia, for New York.

Kaiser Franz Josef I, for New York.

Fannion, for New York.

Ivernia, for New York.

Leviathan, for New York.

Sailings from Flume

Saxonia, for New York.

Pannonia, for New York.

Ivernia, for New York.

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II, for New York.

United States, for New York.

Sailings from Philadelphia

Minnewaska, for Antwerp.

Prins Oskar, for Hamburg.

Mesaba, for Antwerp.

Ancona, for Genoa.

Prins Adalbert, for Hamburg.

Sailings from Montreal

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool.

Ausonia, for Liverpool.

Hesperian, for Glasgow.

Megantic, for Liverpool.

Royalist, for Bristol.

Canadian, for Liverpool.

Scottish, for Glasgow.

Teutonic, for Liverpool.

Argo, for Liverpool.

Carpathia, for Liverpool.

Mauretania, for Liverpool.

Admiral, for Liverpool.

Carpathia, for Liverpool.

Mauretania, for Liverpool.

Admiral, for Liverpool.

Carpathia, for Liverpool.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

JAMES J. HILL WRITES A FAREWELL TO STOCKHOLDERS

Issues Letter in Announcing His Resignation as Chairman of Directors of Great Northern—Reviews Work of Forty Years

NEW YORK—James J. Hill, in announcing his resignation as chairman of directors of Great Northern, has sent a letter of farewell to stockholders which reads in part as follows:

"With my resignation today of the chairmanship of the board ends my active official participation in conduct of the Great Northern railway. The work begun nearly 40 years ago has been substantially accomplished; though its results have been extended far beyond the foresight of any one at that time. The property whose fortunes I have directed for so many years has become an organic growth. Its future will be shaped more by the forces that govern development of the natural resources of the country than by individual initiative. I will remain a member of the executive committee, and any services it may need from me will always be at its command. But it seems wise to leave the process of adjustment to other hands at this time, when all the outlook is fair and every change may be weighed with deliberation in the light of what is for the best interest of the property."

Mr. Hill tells of the purchase of St. Paul & Pacific in 1873 from Holland bondholders by himself and associates, Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona. This road was in receiver's hands. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway was organized in 1879 with \$15,000,000 stock and two mortgages of \$8,000,000 each. Mr. Hill was made general manager. Tracing development of this company in its early struggles, together with acquisition of St. Paul & Duluth in 1881, incorporation Montana Central in 1887, and completion of the line to Duluth in 1889 giving an outlet to the lakes, Mr. Hill brings his narrative to organization of Great Northern in 1889. It got through to Puget sound in 1893.

In January, 1889, Mr. Hill purchased the Wright & Davis ore properties for \$4,050,000. They were transferred in 1900, at cost, to Lake Superior Company, Ltd., which turned the properties to Great Northern Ore Properties, formed in 1900 to hold the ore lands in trust.

Mr. Hill says: "At end of the last fiscal year the trustees had distributed \$7,500,000 to certificate holders; while future value of properties, owing to quality and accessibility of ore and demand of the iron industry, must be very large."

Mr. Hill points out that, if rates in force in 1881 had remained unchanged until 1910, revenue collected from these sources would have totaled \$1,066,729,104, whereas revenue collected was \$1,267,411,955. Average par value of stocks and bonds outstanding during those 30 years was \$155,576,917. Rate reductions in 30 years saved the public more than eight times the average capitalization. He continues:

"Great Northern was built by money furnished by stock and bond holders and with what it earned. As part of the property of St. Paul & Pacific it obtained some fragments of a land grant in Minnesota. From sales of these lands nearly \$13,000,000 bonds were retired and annual interest correspondingly reduced. All other transcontinental lines had received large subsidies in cash or land grants or both. They suffered financial stresses and passed through reorganizations and reorganizations. Great Northern, which includes the Manitoba, never failed, never passed a dividend, never was financially insecure in any panic. For 33 years its credit has been unimpaired and its resources equal to any demands; and in times of financial distress it has been able to assist materially in moving crops of the Northwest. The security of investments of holders of stocks and bonds has always been a first consideration; and success and prosperity have not been purchased either by doubtful transactions in the stock market or at cost of \$1 ever committed to this company in trust."

"When we obtained option on securities of St. Paul & Pacific no individual or financial house in Europe or America, outside of those associated with us, would have taken the bargain off our hands. By a few it was regarded as a doubtful venture, by as hopeless mistake. Obligations aggregating \$44,000,000 were capitalized at a little over \$31,000,000. The first stock issue was \$15,000,000. The increase of capitalization has followed step by step the growth of the property, though falling far below its aggregate cost. Millions of earnings have been used in betterments and new construction that are usually covered by sale of stock and bonds."

"As addition of mileage, purchase of many minor companies, consolidation of separate corporations into one system and addition of equipment and betterments required, stock was added to from time to time. In 1899 it became \$90,000,000; in 1901, \$125,000,000; in 1905, \$150,000,000; and in 1906, \$210,000,000, at which it stands. Every dollar represents honest value received. But the problems of issue and disposal, creation of a market for securities, safeguarding of it against attack and its maintenance as an investment attractive and secure were difficult and slow of solution. The company has now required a standing which nothing in ordinary course of events can impair."

"Placing of bonds was in some respects simpler and in some more complex than distribution of stock. When St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was organized and for many years after, the railroad world was governed by a code

INDUSTRIAL AND COPPER SHARES GAINED IN JUNE

Business Relatively More Active on the Boston Exchange Than in New York—Railways' Small Range

BOND MARKET SLOW

Relatively, trading in the local market, during the past month, was far more active than in the bigger New York stock exchange. All averages showed marked improvement, especially the copper and industrial stocks, which at present prices are at the highest in over two years.

The average of the 20 Boston "coppers" showed a net gain of 2.17 points. During the first week the copper average gained over three points, then dropped back two points in the next eight days. A week later the average amounted to 54.56, overtaking the previous high point of the month made June 6, and in the closing week eased off 1/2 points to the month's close of 52.95.

Commenting on the \$600,000,000 mortgage authorized in 1911, Mr. Hill says: "It creates a financial clearing house through which the company's several outstanding securities may be converted into one standard form and value, and forms in addition a reservoir of authorized credit so carefully guarded by the mortgage that it cannot be abused or dissipated, yet so ample that it will supply all needs for probably 50 years."

"The financial outlook is as well assured as that of most governments. It has a provision made now deliberately and not under any pressure of necessity, for work of years to come. That provision may be utilized in lean years and held in suspense in fat years, so as always to realize the best prices for securities and to keep credit unimpaired. No emergency can surprise it. It is financed for a period beyond which it would be fanciful to attempt to provide. And development of its business throughout every part of the practically half a continent which it serves makes payment of dividends on the stock as certain as that of its bond coupons. There has never been a default in either. There has never been a dollar's worth of stock or bonds issued that was not paid for in cash, property or services at actual cash value at the time. The stock has paid a dividend ever since 1882, and since 1900 the rate has remained steadily at 7 per cent."

"The first phase of Great Northern system is ended. Value of the property is founded on resources of the country it traverses. Great Northern is now wrought so firmly into the economic as well as corporate body of the land as to have fitted itself permanently into the natural frame of things. So far as any creation of human effort can be made, it will be proof against the attacks of time."

"My personal interest in Great Northern remains as keen as ever. The financial interest of myself and family in it is larger now than it ever was in the past and any change would probably increase than diminish it. While I shall be no longer the responsible head, I will contribute henceforth such counsel and advice as may seem best from one no longer holding the throttle or controlling the brake."

The shares and bonds traded in on the New Haven, Boston and Philadelphia exchanges during June in comparison with the previous month and June a year ago follow:

Shares—New York Boston Phil.

June, 1912.. 7,124,413 1,061,885 220,000

May, 1912.. 6,901,252 1,061,885 220,000

June, 1912.. 10,571,160 832,435 306,841

Bonds—

June, 1912.. \$86,371,000 \$81,300 1,169,185

May, 1912.. 60,599,500 810,300 1,748,900

June, 1911.. 80,428,000 1,403,200 2,266,376

MANUFACTURERS TALC COMPANY

Boston interests have acquired the Goldston property situated in Putnam, Moore county, North Carolina, said to contain the largest body of pyrophyllite in the country. Company is incorporated under state of Maine laws and capitalized at \$500,000, par \$1. Outstanding, 300,000 shares with balance of 200,000 shares in treasury. It is intended to begin at once construction of a mill of 500 tons capacity per week.

At the instance of John A. Holmes, director of Bureau of Mines, Washington, and Prof. Hyde Pratt, state geologist for North Carolina, M. L. Fuller of Boston, managing geologist of the Bureau of Associated Geological Engineers, was selected to report upon the property, and as a result action was immediately taken by the sponsors of the new company to start development.

The Randolph & Cumberland railroad now runs through the property, connecting with Seaboard Air line, and a spur track is now being built to the mill site.

NORTHWEST CROP SITUATION

MINNEAPOLIS—Grain situation is more favorable in territory from northern Pacific main line south, because local showers fell Sunday and temperatures Monday were lower; but general situation has not changed south and west of Aberdeen, South Dakota, which needs rain. Situation is also unchanged in western Canada, where it is dry.

MASSECHUSETTS ELECTRIC

Gross passenger receipts of the Massachusetts Electric Companies for the month of June show an increase of \$60,000, or 7 2/3 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. This compares with a decrease of 3 1/3 per cent in May.

The Harriman lines have been hit by a combination of adversities. In ten months of the year the three principal Harrimans lost \$13,000,000 net on their own rails and more through subsidiaries. St. Paul, after finishing its Puget Sound line and finding it a big earner, was compelled to reduce its dividend from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, and even then was unable to earn more than about half the lower rate. North Western's dividend is still safe, but the margin of safety has been reduced to slender proportions.

Placing of bonds was in some respects simpler and in some more complex than distribution of stock. When St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was organized and for many years after, the railroad world was governed by a code

now done away with. It was the general practise to build new roads with proceeds of bond issues. Accompanying stock was considered legitimate property of promoters, who were accustomed to use part as a bonus to subscribers for bonds. When profits were large, stock dividends were held perfectly proper; and general practise was to divide all profits in sight, and charge to capitalization all expenditures that could be so covered. This code and these policies were those not merely of speculators or railroad managers, but were publicly sanctioned both as part of necessary conduct of the business and ethically. This difference of standards has to be borne in mind constantly whenever one deals with railroad developments much earlier than 25 years ago."

Commenting on the \$600,000,000 mort-

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 2)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. T. Spalding of Gramming & Spalding Company; Lenox,

Baltimore, Md.—John W. Thompson of Baltimore House; Essex,

Birmingham, Ala.—S. Levy of Burger

Brooks Company; Essex,

Cattellburg, Ky.—G. B. Clay of Clay

Company; Cincinnati, Ohio—F. C. Gutmann of Gutmann & Son; Cincinnati, Ohio—J. P. Hartray

Shoe Company; U. S. S. Smith & Sons Co.; Cincinnati House; Cincinnati, Ohio—C. Longfellow of Mann & Longfellow; Lenox,

Cincinnati—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe

Company; Cincinnati; seashore,

Columbus, O.—S. E. Kirkham of H. C.

Werner Shoe Co.; U. S. S. Smith & Sons Co.; Cincinnati, Ohio—C. E. Harris, U. S. Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham of Graham

Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. D. W. McManus of R. P.

Smith & Sons Co.; Atlantic House; Cincinnati, Ohio—Longfellow of Mann & Longfellow; Lenox,

Detroit, Mich.—F. C. Geddes of Geddes

Brothers; Toledo, Ohio—F. C. Geddes of Geddes Brothers; Tour;

Elletts, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold and J. E. D. Arnold of Arnold & Henegar & Co.; Brunswick,

Lancaster, Pa.—C. H. Frey; Essex,

Los Angeles, Calif.—John McNamee of McNamee

Footwear Co.; Tour;

Lyndhurst, N. J.—F. C. Hartray of Hartray

Company; Cincinnati, Ohio—F. C. Hartray

of Hartray & Son; Cincinnati, Ohio—F. C. Hartray

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AFGHANISTAN AMIR RECALLS GOVERNOR AND REVOLT FADES

Tribal Rebellion in Khost
Forced Despatch of Army but Fighting Is Not Now Likely as Cause Has Gone

CRISIS WAS GRAVE

(Special to the Monitor)
SIMLA, India—News has been received here to the effect that the unpopular Afghan governor of Khost has been recalled and that, as a result of this, the tribal rebellion in that province is subsiding.

If this news is correct Amir may consider himself well out of an extremely unpleasant situation and one, moreover, which threatened seriously to undermine Afghan prestige along the northwest frontier of India. The Amir's general, Abdul Aziz, is said to have reached Khost and to have summoned the tribal jirgas (councils of headmen), to whom he announced that though the Amir had no desire to use his guns against his fellow Muhammadans, still, in the event of further trouble, he would be compelled to resort to force.

There is considerable reason for believing that this latter point, namely, the Amir's unwillingness to use his troops in fighting against men of his own religion, has had a good deal to do with the delay in the despatch of an expedition against the unruly tribesmen. For some time past the Amir's powerful brother, Sirdar Nasrullah, has been engaged in preaching the necessity for all Muhammadans to join together in opposing the encroachments of the infidel, and the prospect of a desperate campaign between fellow Muhammadans within the borders of Afghanistan itself must have been particularly galling after all the efforts he had made.

The danger, however, of allowing the tribes to flout the Amir's authority must have outweighed the desire to preserve the peace among the common followers of Islam, and in his choice of the lesser of two evils the Amir has probably decided on the armed suppression of the revolt. At the same time his unwillingness to resort to force has probably led to his recall of the unpopular governor and from the news received it would appear that this step, a step, he refused to contemplate before the outbreak of the revolt, has had the desired effect and that there are prospects of the trouble coming to an end.

At the same time, if the tribes should still prove recalcitrant, the Amir's position is one of the greatest difficulty. Considerable delay has occurred in the despatch of the expedition which is now reported to have reached the scene of the revolt, and it is understood that the necessity of moving these armed forces has disclosed defects in the organization, especially as regards transport of the Afghan army. Though a force seems actually to have been despatched, its continued maintenance in the field and the despatch of reinforcements are likely to severely tax the military organization of Afghanistan, and seeing that the tribesmen would be fighting among their own hills, which are rugged enough to cause anxiety to a far more efficient force than the Amir is able to send against them, the prospects of an early and successful termination of the campaign would be by no means bright.

In default of further information, it is impossible to say whether coercion will be necessary, but if the Amir's troops have to overcome the armed resistance of the tribesmen, there is reason to believe that he will have to meet a greater crisis than has ever occurred hitherto during the course of his 10 years' reign.

WORK OF FULHAM BOYS EXHIBITED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Fulham apprenticeship committee organized a trade exhibition of the work of the boys of the district which was opened recently at the Fulham town hall. The mayor of Fulham, Councillor H. B. Norris, presided and read a letter from the Duchess of Argyle expressing her interest in the work of the apprentices.

In opening the exhibition the bishop of London referred to the blind alley of employments of boys, and said that the work of the apprenticeship committee in Fulham was part of a great national work which aimed at the employment of boy energy, and on which the nation would have to depend very largely in future if they were to hold their place in the markets of the world.

NAVAL BUTTONS FOR PRINCE
(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—When the Prince of Wales was the guest of Admiral de Lapereyre of the flagship Danton his royal highness was handed by the petty officers of each ship a souvenir in the form of a collection of cap ribbons bearing the names of all the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet, from the biggest battleship to the smallest submarine. The prince received the ribbons with evident pleasure.

EMIGRATION CALLED CHEAPER AND WISER THAN POOR RELIEF

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Central Emigration Board Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M. P., complained of the small amount of money spent by the government on the assistance of emigration, and pointed out the expensive nature of the poor law methods of dealing with destitution as compared with emigration.

For £8 13s. 9d., he said, a man could be sent out to Canada or Australia, where he would be certain of obtaining work, whereas it costs £40 to keep the man for six months at Hollesley Bay. With regard to the objection that they could not afford to have the best men sent out to the colonies he stated that he had seen as many as 300 people applying for a position at £1 a week, and he was convinced that at any rate 200 of these would be able to make a good living overseas.

Lord Havensham pointed with satisfaction to the fact that 80 per cent of British emigrants now went to British dominions as compared with only 20 per cent a few years ago.

G. E. Foster, Canadian minister for trade and commerce, urged that they should get away from the idea of emigration and regard the process rather as simply a change of residence. The emigration nowadays of such numbers of people from the British Isles would be a serious matter if they could be regarded as lost to the empire, but it was encouraging to feel that they were leaving the mother country to become better and stronger than if they had remained at home.

ANCIENTS TO SEE KING AT PARADE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the most interesting of Anglo-American reunions is that provided by the visits of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. This body dates from the time that Boston was a town of the British colony in North America. In 1896 a deputation came from it to London when they were greeted and entertained by their kinsmen, the Honourable Artillery Company. A return visit was paid in 1903 and since then visits have been arranged.

The Bostonians this summer again meet their friends and in connection with the visit Lord Denbigh, commanding the Honorable Artillery Company, issued the following regimental order: "His Majesty the King has graciously announced his intention of inspecting the Honourable Artillery Company, together with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, U. S. A., on foot, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace on July 15. This mark of his majesty's interest in the regiment is greatly appreciated by all ranks, and the commanding officer expects that members will do their utmost to attend and to be present at all the preliminary parades to be held at headquarters."

ELECTORAL REFORM IN FRANCE PROPOSES FEWER LEGISLATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The minister of the interior is sending to the commission on universal suffrage the schedule showing the new grouping of departments prepared by him in view of the enlargement of the voting divisions under the new reform bill.

It is provided in the bill that for each electoral division there shall be one deputy for the first 70,000 inhabitants of French nationality and one for every additional 20,000 or a fraction thereof. On this basis the number of members of the chamber will be reduced by 21, that is from 597 to 576. Thus the bill provides for 566 deputies for France and Corsica and 10 for Algiers and the colonies.

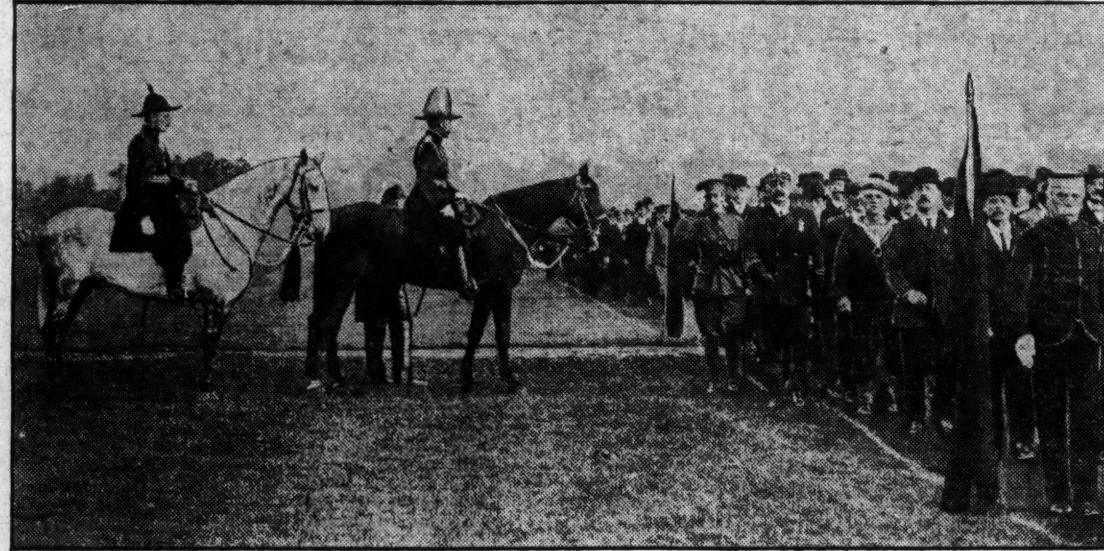
These figures are subject to further possible readjustment, but it is not expected that any great changes will be made.

INDIAN RAILWAY NEED RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—To a deputation which waited on him from the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Eversley, secretary of state for India, promised that he would give careful attention to the question of more rolling stock on Indian railways, the improvement of existing lines, and the increase of sidings and crossings at congested traffic centers. Whether it was decided to have an independent inquiry or to get the experts on the spot to report on the matter, the subject, he said, should not be allowed to drop, and personally would spare no time or trouble in doing all he could to assist them.

VETERANS LEAD MARCH PAST KING WHEN 30,000 RESERVE MEN PARADE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)
King George and Prince Arthur of Connaught watching companies of London division of National Reserve filing by in fours

BERLIN AND VIENNA MADE ENTHUSIASTIC BY AVIATOR'S FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Helmut Hirth, the winner of the Berlin-Vienna flying competition, is one of the most skillful of the younger German aviators. The distance from Berlin to Vienna is 360 miles, which he covered in 7h. 20m., landing but once on the journey at Breslau. The ordinary express train completes the journey between Berlin and Vienna in 11 hours, thus showing the great advantage in favorable weather that an aeroplane has over the train. Herr Hirth flew, as is custom, on a Rumpf Dove monoplane, using the same machine on which he won the upper Rhine competition and also the fine trophy presented by Prince Heinrich some weeks

ago. Herr Hirth started third in the Berlin-Vienna race but speedily overtook the two competitors who had started some hours previously. With the exception of the portion of the route from Breslau to Vienna, the journey was not of a difficult nature, but the high mountains between Berlin and Vienna necessitated the use of a carriage. The arrival of the royal party was the signal for a general salute, and the hoisting of the royal standard. The King after returning the salute proceeded with Sir Evelyn Wood, who commands this division of the reserve, to inspect the line, the Crimean and Indian mutiny veterans, who were assigned a post of honor just in front of the center of the line of closely packed battalions.

The King, who rode on to the ground at 6 o'clock precisely in the undress uniform of a British field marshal, and was accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Earl Roberts, Sir John French, and a considerable staff; the Queen and Princess Mary followed in a carriage. The arrival of the royal party was the signal for a general salute, and the hoisting of the royal standard. The King after returning the salute proceeded with Sir Evelyn Wood, who commands this division of the reserve, to inspect the line, the Crimean and Indian mutiny veterans, who were assigned a post of honor just in front of the center of the line of closely packed battalions.

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THE HOME FORUM

LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARLY mortals to whom life seems a tiresome round of existence sometimes question, is life worth the living? To this query, unsatisfactorily answered for centuries, Christian Science makes reply and also offers proof of the correctness of its reply.

He who knew most about life and its activities said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Of this Christ knowledge Isaiah, centuries before, had prophesied that its office is "To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Through Christian Science it has been discovered that the teaching of the Master concerning life is not mere theoretical abstractions, but is founded upon divine Principle, and is capable of demonstration and proof.

The failure of mortals to experience a satisfactory sense of life is due to the fact that they are seeking life in wrong ways. They look for life in food, exercise, material possession, hygiene, materia medica and so on. This mistaken conception of where life is to be found blinds mortals to the true source of life as indicated in the significant declaration of Jesus, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The Bible emphatically declares that God is Life and it, therefore, logically follows that the more of God mortals know and express, the more life they will reflect.

The prevailing material systems of healing assume that life is in the body and governed by the body. Consistent with this premise its advocates proceed to doctor or repair the body to improve its life. That this theory and practice is futile is testified by hospital records, mortality tables and the common experience of humanity.

In Christian Science theory and practice the material modus operandi is completely reversed. The body is not regarded as cause but effect. It is not considered the cause of life and consciousness but the expression of consciousness, and consequently causation alone is dealt with. The Scriptures declare for this great truth in Paul's admonition to the Romans "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." The result of such transformation is also set forth in the same

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DANTE MEMORIAL IN ITALIAN QUARTER

PRESENTATION of the bust of Dante which has been completed by Luciano Campisi, an Italian sculptor now resident in Boston, will be made to the North End branch of the Boston public library soon after that building is completed. It is expected that this structure will be finished some time in September, and the bust, the gift of the Dante Alighieri of Rome, will be installed soon after.

The bust is considered an exquisite piece of work, closely resembling the standard representations of the Italian poet, and is skillfully placed at the top of a tablet with two poetical figures delicately chiseled in bas-relief. The monument stands nine feet high, is six feet wide and with its striking scheme of arrangement produces a dignified effect. In detail the work is said to surpass many copies of the poet made by other sculptors.

Of the many works finished by Campisi this is considered one of the finest and has been accorded warm praise from Boston men. Not long ago Campisi completed a bust of Verdi which gained the admiration of Boston artists. But Campisi is not known in Boston only. "His 'Gopredo Mamello' monument in Rome is known all over Europe and has gained

greatly in popularity.

He was educated at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. For the

last nine years he has resided in Boston.

The Bargello is one of the splendid old palaces of Florence, now used as a national museum. On a wall of a small chapel was discovered in 1840 a fresco attributed to Giotto or to his pupils. It is one of the frequent representations of paradise and has portraits of various famous people, after the fashion of all painting of the time. King Robert of Naples is shown heading a procession of Florentine citizens, but some authorities think that this is Charles of Valois, the very king whose coming to Florence, to settle the disputes of the Bianchi and Neri (whites and blacks), was the cause of Dante's exile. Dante had been a prior, or ruling citizen of the Florentine republic, and when the question of inviting Charles to come was in dispute he was sent by his party, the whites, as ambassador to Rome to have Charles kept away. During Dante's absence the Neri got control of the city,

The constant effort to assimilate and express divine Life not only benefits the one thus engaged, but also those with whom he has to do. On page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy helpfully shows the steps which lead to the acquiring of divine life. "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love, demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never of guard, never ill-humored, never uneasy to work for God,—is obedience. . . . A progressive life is the reality of life that unfolds its immortal Principle." When one understands the teaching of Christian Science concerning life there is no longer any excuse for experiencing a discordant sense of existence. To those that complain that the task is too great for weak mortals the question of Paul to the Galatians may be asked, "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" Innumerable experiences are of record, of unhappy and unsuccessful lives changed to a sense of life made worth living, and not only so but the present joy of living is accompanied with a deeper, sweeter sense that one is intelligently advancing to the acquisition of that deathless life demonstrated by the Master.

In proportion as this life is demonstrated or expressed by mankind will the Revelator's vision become manifest here and now, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A Shrewd Boy Scout

Paul Remington, a scout of Whitefish Bay, Wis., cleverly eluded boy scout sentries, carrying a message from his headquarters to a public library. He had been assigned as the scout to carry the message, while many other scouts were stationed as sentries around the library to prevent him from getting into the building.

The sentries naturally were looking for a boy and expected to see young Remington try to sneak into the building. They were not prepared when a little woman with a basket on her arm walked toward the library building. They paid little attention to her, and presently the woman stood before C. E. McLean, public librarian, and apparently was about to ask him to buy some vegetables. He himself was startled when in answer to a question he heard a boy say: "I'm not a lady. I'm a boy scout."

"Why do you always eat a square meal before dining out?"

"So I can give my entire attention to the management of the various knives and forks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

American Foundation

THERE never existed an example before of a free community spreading over such an extent of territory; and the ablest and profoundest thinkers, at the time, believed it to be utterly impracticable that there should be. Yet this difficult problem was solved, successfully solved, by the wise and sagacious men who framed our constitution. No; it was above the unaided human wisdom—above the sagacity of the most enlightened.

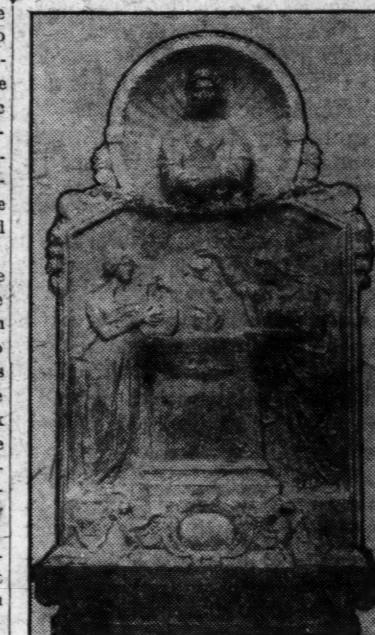
—John C. Calhoun.

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO BEHEADED RHYMES

Stowed, towed, owed; craft, raft, aft; slumber, lumber, umber; wheat, heat, eat; blend, lend, end; shark, hark, ark; growing, rowing, owing.



BUST OF DANTE BY CAMPISI

Charles came, and Dante was forbidden to return to Florence.

The most famous portrait in the fresco in the Bargello is the youthful figure of Dante himself, supposed by some people to have been made by Giotto when Dante was still a youth.

It has of course been much retouched. This is the picture that is copied for the portraits of the great Italian who helped to make united Italy through his own loss of home. It is significant that this only original painting of Dante is supposed to show him walking in paradise.

In Santa Croce, the church of Florence most famous for its monuments to great men, is a monument to Dante, built by the tardy sorrow of the city that used her first Florentine so harshly. In a dark narrow street named Dante Alighieri is still seen one of the Alighieri houses, but it is doubtful whether this was ever really the home of the poet. In the Piazza del Duomo, the great square where stand Giotto's tower, the Duomo with Brunelleschi's dome, and the baptistery with Ghiberti's doors, is to be seen on a house wall a marble

slab with the words, "Sasso di Dante" (Dante's stone). Tradition says that here at the front wall of a house was a little stone bench where the poet used to sit in the warm summer evenings.

The story of Dante is a sad one and yet perhaps has more of promise and hope for one who views it at this distance than the poet himself could have dared to dream. He was an ardent patriot, a soldier and politician of his day, when the two rival parties were rending Florence. He apparently failed in all his efforts to establish the Florentine republic on a basis of freedom and progress, and yet the work to which he was driven by his humiliations and political disappointments has probably been one of the chief factors in really freeing Florence by uniting and freeing all Italy.

In union has been the strength of that Italia of which Dante perhaps had scarcely dreamed. For him the world was his little Florentine republic; but by establishing the Italian language and providing thus a common speech for all the land and also by uniting all Italians in love for their great poet—one of the two or three greatest geniuses in literary history—Dante built better than he knew. He seemed to pass his years in vain wandering from city to city, seeking a country, yet in his bitter loneliness and wandering he was serving, unconsciously, an immeasurably greater ideal of patriotism than that for which Florence had cast him out.

He purposed in the "Divine Comedy" to celebrate Beatrice, the lady of his love, who may be seen as a type of the lovely city with the woman's name which he had also loved so deeply; but he has helped all the world since then to be more sure of the city not made with hands to which all men alike owe allegiance.

To set a portrait and memorial of Dante among the Boston Italians who are bringing to America their loyalty and service, helping so to forward the yet broader sense of country which includes the whole world, is certainly a noble idea. It hints both what Italy and her poet have done for the world and that unity of all nations which is so swiftly coming to be. Dante memorials are welcome in the land discovered by a countryman of the Florentine exile and that bears the name of a Florentine citizen—Amerigo of the Vespucci.

FROM the beginning of book shops they have been places where friendly folk may fraternize without waiting to be introduced. To be sure the time is past when Boston folk might see Longfellow, or Emerson, or Lowell, or Holmes poring over the volumes in the Old Corner Book Store and fall naturally into chat with them, perhaps without knowing the identity of the chance acquaintance. Today folk are too busy or most shops are too full for this informal sort of club life; but at certain places in Boston a reminder of these things may yet be distinguished. These are the harbors of derelict books where a few folk of leisure habit and old-fashioned tastes still encounter one another and find an informal sort of association which the bond of similar tastes establishes so easily.

The talk in this desultory sort of meeting need not be all of books, however. Few folks are only bookish nowadays, with so much astir to think about that he is too fresh to have got into dusty covers and still lies thrilling with life on the open page of the newspaper. Perhaps indeed it is the newspaper that has lessened the old time lure of books—the modern newspaper, a library in itself. One hears the politics of the moment discussed with friendly bickering among the men who gather in the center of the shop about the table at which the hoarder of discarded volumes counts up his tardy gains. The affairs of the nation or the local issues are decided here, while the seeker of literary treasure trove is wandering alone down the long aisles, before the high-piled shelves, now and again stumbling on the overflow.

The book shop is open until 8 and out of the streets still echoing with the 5 o'clock homeward one after another drops into this place of curiously friendly atmosphere. It is not the little shopkeeper who makes its friendliness, or not he alone. It is the silent company of the great and famous (these words are not always synonymous) of the past that makes the place home to a book lover. These volumes, all with their history, within the printed page, and without on the well worn covers, have charm and an individuality that spick-and-span newness lacks. One likes them clean, in

Surely a Musician

Herman Perlet, the musical director and composer, was recruiting a philharmonic orchestra and had enlisted the services of an Italian acquaintance. Among the instrumentalists he procured was a man with an antiquated flute from which he was able to get a wheezy tone now and then. "Take him away!" ordered Perlet after the first rehearsal. "He can't play the flute!" "What! that man can't play da flute!" gasped the sponsor. "Not in this orchestra. Take him away!" The sponsor rolled his eyes heavenward. "That's a man can't play da flute!" And he beat his breast in indignation. "Why, that man he fights with Garibaldi!"—Argonaut.

Such a starved bank of moss, Till, that May-morn, Blue ran the flash across, Violets were born!

Sky—what a scowl of cloud Till, near and far, Ray on ray split the shroud: Splendid, a star!

—Browning.

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ABOUT BEAUTIFUL GARDENS

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has 30 acres of wisteria pergolas and falling brooks and Italian urns and templed terraces and flowered vistas and 400-year-old imported orange trees on his estate behind Tarrytown. Murray Guggenheim has a formal "front door" before his marble villa on the Atlantic coast at Elberton, N. J.—a villa that cuts like a gem against the blue set behind, and looks down with pardonable pride at its own reflection in the great pool in front. At Blairden, the estate of C. Ledyard Blair at Peapack, N. J., Carrere & Hastings have put a high-roofed eighteenth-century French type of great house high on a hill, and flung formal gardens down the slope to envirots it from below, or stretched out water lagoons to envirots it as you approach along the summit, till you might be in the France of the Louis. And yet the difference between Blairden and the estate of C. Ledyard Blair at Peapack, N. J., Carrere & Hastings have put a high-roofed eighteenth-century French type of great house high on a hill, and flung formal gardens down the slope to envirots it from below, or stretched out water lagoons to envirots it as you approach along the summit, till you might be in the France of the Louis.

But although this new idea of an enlightened womanhood is becoming the fashion it will make its way very slowly through those intricate compound walls and into the conservative homes of China, where 200,000,000 women and girls have followed for centuries the customs of their ancestors.—Century.

—You and I have no millions at our com-

mand. We cannot import 18 ancient orange trees from an old chateau in France, like Mr. Rockefeller, nor install electric lights behind our waterfalls and fountains. But a garden, after all, should scale to the house we live in. It should be the outdoor rooms of the house, which set it into its environment. If the house is small it should be small; but, no less than the interior of our dwelling, should the exterior be beautiful, our own, expressive of our tastes and affections. If all of us who have the smallest plot of ground have not made it so, that is because we have not known how, because we have not realized, perhaps, that we can. We go on sticking out a few sweet peas to screen the ash barrel, and sighing that some day we hope to have a garden of our own.

Some of the most beautiful, if not the largest gardens in America are not on the estates of the fabulously rich at all, and are not the work of professional architects nor landscape gardeners. They are the work—and the hard work—of their owners, who hope, like the rest of us, to have a garden, but set at once about making it—not "some day," but now.

IN READING the Gospels, one feels the largeness of God's out-of-doors. The men who wrote the New Testament did not write in a library. The great teacher whom they portrayed did not spend his life among books. All the way through the Gospels we feel the breeze upon our cheek, and get frequent glimpses of the sky. Jesus did a large part of his teaching on the shore of the lovely lake of Galilee. A sensitive reader of the Gospels can feel in Jesus' words the fragrant beauty of the open fields, and now and then he can almost catch the shimmer of the sea.—Dr. Charles E. Jefferson in Woman's Home Companion.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 2, 1912

A Four Billion Dollar Business

THE foreign commerce of the United States continues to grow at a tremendous rate, the fiscal year of 1912 breaking all previous records. Not the least of the many remarkable things incident to this expansion of trade with the outer world is the fact that one fourth of the total value of the commerce which amounted to \$4,000,000,000, is represented by non-dutiable imports. In other words, the value of non-dutiable merchandise entering this country during the year was \$1,000,000,000. Of this, about \$900,000,000 worth came from foreign nations and \$100,000,000 worth (sugar mainly) from Hawaii and Porto Rico. It is worthy of note that 53.5 per cent of imports entered free of duty, as against 44.8 per cent during the entire Dingley law period, 48.8 per cent under the Wilson law, and 53 per cent under the McKinley law. It is claimed on behalf of the administration that the value of duty-free merchandise entering from foreign countries in the last fiscal year not only exceeds by far that of any previous year, but also forms a larger share of the total imports than in any previous years excepting 1892 and 1894.

It would seem from the statistics furnished by the department of commerce and labor that the volume of non-dutiable imports has been steadily increasing for the last twenty-five years, but never before has the value come within \$200,000,000 of the present mark.

In view of the fact that the revenues have been sufficient for all purposes, the conclusion to be drawn from these returns is that the extension of the free list is not such a terrible thing as might be supposed from a reading of the arguments brought from time to time, in and out of Congress, against this tendency. If the Payne-Aldrich tariff has encouraged rather than discouraged the inflow of non-dutiable merchandise, that fact should stand to its credit in the estimation of its severest critics, while at the same time demonstrating to the satisfaction of its friends and enemies alike that an extended and extending free list is not incompatible with home production and home prosperity. For while there has been a striking growth in the value of non-dutiable imports there has also been a striking growth in the value of exported manufactures, the total for the twelve months just ended reaching \$1,000,000,000.

The nation's foreign business of \$4,000,000,000 carries with it responsibility as well as self-congratulation. It is too great a trader to stoop to small, or questionable methods, or to give countenance to them, tacitly or otherwise. Fair trade with the world at large, if not free trade, under recognized legitimate restrictions, will mean the continued growth of American commerce.

Public Rights and Duties

A SERIES of recent events in Massachusetts has forced upon thoughtful citizens the necessity of some method of asserting promptly and effectively the rights of the public when issues arise between employers of labor and their workers. Dissatisfaction with the ineffective act under which the state board of arbitration operates has increased. Public opinion, favorable to increase of power vested in some state authority which shall be used to investigate promptly all cases of conflict that arise, has waxed. Eyes have been turned toward Canada with its industrial disputes investigation act as a desirable model. The reliance formerly placed upon moral sentiment as a deterrent has grown less, and men have come to assert that collective action must be taken to put an end to industrial war. For it full publicity and mediation must be substituted.

Aware of this current of public opinion the committee on industrial relations of the Chamber of Commerce is to urge that influential body to stand sponsor for an act that will compel prompt intervention by a suitable state official, and following this creation of a special commission for each dispute, authorized to investigate matters in controversy, and to give full publicity to such findings as seem just. Strikes and lockouts on public utility enterprises, prior to such an investigation, will be deemed illegal. This provision is thus limited to public utilities, because it is believed that if an effort were made to have it apply to private businesses the law would be unenforced, with public opinion as it is. But the public, so the committee believes, is now prepared to stand back of this demand when applied to corporations that hold rights of natural monopolies and that are in effect quasi-public corporations. Or as the report puts it, "public utilities so intimately affect the interest of all persons whom they serve, that their operations should not be allowed to be impeded until every effort to settle difficulties occurring on them has been exhausted." When the text of this measure is published it will be possible to compare its provision with the Canadian act. Massachusetts has a chance now to show something of its wonted leadership in progressive legislation affecting labor and capital.

WHEN one sees the red bandanna worn with graceful negligee, the first impulse is to look also for the hickory shirt.

Peruvian Elections

WHAT happened in the capital, the ports, the interior towns of Peru during the recent flash-in-the-pan of the presidential elections is a source of grave disappointment to the best elements in the republic notwithstanding the plaudits from neighboring countries where the rejection of the government candidate by the Peruvian people is interpreted as a genuine democratic victory. It is not so much the actual rioting as the utter

failure of the attempt to elect the President of the republic which is galling to the Peruvians. For if the rioting was quite serious the political situation which provoked it was certainly more so, the only way to avoid chaos at this time being a continuation of the present administration beyond the constitutional term.

President Leguia, it is true, has declared again and again that he will not stay in power an instant beyond his term. But the fact is that Senor Azpíllaga, the government choice, was forced to withdraw his candidacy by the people whose riotings were chiefly directed against him and the dictatorial methods by which the present administration tried to foist him on the country and that while the opposition candidate, Senor Billinghurst, has retired from the race content

with popular approval of his candidacy, President Leguia finds himself much in the position of his colleague of Cuba since, like President Gomez, he is personally held responsible for the trouble which is laid at the door of his ambition for power.

With three fourths of its 3,500,000 people either Indian or mixed, and with two thirds of it living in the sierras of the Andes where the means of communication are still largely as they were under the Spanish regime, a comparison with elections and popular government in the young nations of English speech is impossible, but comparing Peruvian conditions with those obtaining in other Latin-American republics, there seems to be no cause for discouragement.

Doubtless the political situation of Peru is unfortunate from the point of view of international developments, for it is undeniable that the relations between the Peruvians and the Colombians, Ecuadorians and Chileans are farther from being harmonious than ever, but the sinews of war are also farther from being available than ever in at least three of the four republics. Apropos of the continuance in power of the Leguia administration beyond the constitutional term, it is said in the capital of a neighboring republic that the underlying motive is the completion of warlike preparations as mapped out by the present incumbent in order to deal a sudden blow before the arrival of the dreadnoughts now being built for Peru's neighbor and rival. But this version leaves entirely out of account the determination of the United States to keep the peace in this hemisphere, a determination which was proved in unmistakable fashion when American diplomacy stepped in and with the support of Brazil and Argentina put an end to the conflict between Ecuador and Peru which has not since been renewed.

EASTERN and southern cities that have reached and passed the 200-year mark are not rare; but the West is younger, and even St. Louis, generally regarded as one of the very old cities of that section, dates back only to 1760. Few middle western cities can look backward as far as this even when they include their beginnings as trading posts. Chicago, hard as it may try, cannot get beyond the revolutionary period, when it was a portage for fur traders. But there are a few communities around the Great lakes that can trace their history back to voyageur days, and one of these is Detroit, Mich. In fact, it is making most extensive preparations just now for the celebration of its two hundred and eleventh anniversary.

The manner in which it proposes to celebrate it is as interesting as the event itself. What it has planned is a monster land and water carnival, beginning July 22 and continuing four days and five nights. No less than \$200,000 is to be expended upon this spectacle and more than 10,000 persons are to take part in it.

Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, a French soldier of fortune, was the founder of Detroit. He arrived on the spot with a handful of friendly Indians in 1701, and the settlement which he established grew in time into the present beautiful and exceedingly busy metropolis of Michigan. The name of Cadillac has been reverently preserved through all these years. It is familiar to all who have visited the city or who have even a limited acquaintance with its nomenclature and its industries. It is in honor of its founder that Detroit has named the coming carnival Cadillaqua. This, in reality, is an association composed of 5000 members, representative of the commercial activities of the city. Cadillac was a traveler by land and water; the carnival is to be a land and water event, and the Detroiters have fitted the name to the occasion.

The Detroit river is said to be one of the busiest waterways in North America. It has been described as the main street of the city. It is an international stream, or rather, an international harbor, and it is doubtful if even tunneling it to expedite the transfer of railroad traffic will visibly affect its animation in the future. Part of the water carnival will be held on this river; the rest on the canals of Belle Isle and on Lake St. Clair. The spectacle will consist of many floats, brilliantly illuminated by electricity, and they are to represent historic events in Detroit's history. The land carnival will be a great historical pageant depicting the voyage of Cadillac and his landing in Detroit. United States and state troops and about 4000 persons in civil life will participate in this part of the carnival.

Another interesting matter connected with this celebration is the fact that it will probably be, in some form, an annual event, and that a great effort will be made to combine it next year with the Perry centennial and to make it the most magnificent water spectacle that has ever been witnessed in this country. It is hardly necessary to say that no pains will be spared to make the present and future carnivals as pleasing to Canadians as to Americans. Detroit is an American city, but it typifies eloquently and beautifully the sentiment that finds clearer and stronger expression year after year on this side, in the demand for the wiping out of all barriers of a social and business nature along the Canadian border.

Humanity Self- Regardless

IN SPEAKING to Cleveland merchants a few years ago Mr. Carnegie said, "My whole experience in life has been to teach me that the more you know of life the finer you find it." How far this testimony was based on evidence derived from the Carnegie hero fund it is impossible to say. Doubtless to some extent, for the statistics kept carefully since the creation of the fund in 1904, are most creditable to the humanity of America; and doubtless will be equally so in other lands where the same system of reward of heroism provided by the same donor is operative. Out of the 582 American awards, 406 have been to wage-earners, 92 to schoolboys and students, and 31 to women and girls. Making all allowance for the fact that the artisan is placed oftener than the professional or business man where he must face critical situations it still remains true that the "common man" is obedient to the vision of service of others to an extent that arm-chair cynics and confirmed pessimists fail to understand, even when confronted with such indisputable facts as the Carnegie fund furnishes.

Men and women, lads and maidens, will still make the extreme sacrifice for their friends. Yes, more, they will do it for aliens and even enemies. As to the ultimate net effect upon society of a permanently endowed enterprise, searching out and formally rewarding with cash all persons who take risks for others, prophecies differ. There are those critics who deprecate the project, just as there are Scottish onlookers who are by no means certain that multiplication of awards to impecunious Scotch youth, drawn from the Carnegie exchequer, will elevate the tone of Scotch university life.

THE scheme for financing the farmer devised by William J. Scott of Central Point, Ore., is one, as heretofore pointed out, little calculated to impress the thoughtful, but the fact that it is one of many proposed with the same end in view should not be lost upon the representatives of the public. Mr. Scott, it will be recalled by our readers, has brought forward a plan whereby the county of Jackson in the state named shall bond itself in the sum of \$1,500,000, deposit the bonds in the United States treasury, and receive in return for this deposit the privilege of issuing bank bills to the same amount, and proceed to do a general banking business under the national banking law with these

kind, and, of course, if it did, Mr. Scott's bank would soon exhaust its capital and be doing business on the strength of bills in circulation which it would be without the ability to redeem. The United States would finally be compelled to use the \$1,500,000 worth of bonds in retiring these bills, and when it got through Jackson county would have little left to show for its investment beyond an interesting though painful experience.

But this proves only that the means provided by Mr. Scott for carrying out a certain purpose are crude and unworkable; it does not in the least affect the purpose itself. What Mr. Scott and many others are striving for is the formulation of some feasible plan for placing the farmer on a plane with the merchant and manufacturer, with business people in general as a bank customer. At present he has no rating such as that enjoyed by others of like responsibility; he has no such credit; he is forced to execute a mortgage where others need only fill out a note; he does not believe that under the existing banking system he is treated justly.

Farming, viewing the calling in its larger aspect, is no longer the precarious occupation that it was once. It is now a vocation in which skill rather than chance is the principal factor. The farmer in these days, as much as the merchant and manufacturer, knows, under ordinary circumstances, what his profits and losses ought to be at the end of the year. He cannot, and neither can they, count upon certainties; but he can, as nearly as they, estimate how he is coming out under normal conditions. The man who has a crop in the ground, he contends, should have the same standing at the local bank as the man who has a stock of goods in his store.

That the influence of the movement to make borrowing easier for the farmer has already been felt in the domain of higher politics is made evident by the call in the Chicago platform for revision of the national banking act to this end. "It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country," says that declaration, "that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the production of their land." It is almost certain that the Baltimore platform will contain similar language. Mr. Scott may not have hit upon a workable method of solving the problem, but that is no reason why the problem should not be solved, nor will his mistaken course in the premises materially delay the solution.

MUCH has been said and written since the first gun was fired off Tripoli, on the probable deflection of the stream of Italian immigration from America to Africa. To the United States and Canada where the immigrant from the Mediterranean and the Levant is very much more of an alien than the north European, and where the degree of efficiency is largely dependent upon the degree of assimilation, it is difficult to realize how intimately the future course of Italian emigration must concern the great republics of South America. It is true that in the Argentine the high-water mark of Italian immigration was reached some years ago when it far exceeded that from the Spanish mother country, while at present the controversy over the special immigrant clauses Italy insists on inserting in the proposed new treaty with the Argentine is attended by more or less of a standstill, and further that Italy has for some time viewed with disfavor all immigration to Brazil, yet a glance at the scope of Italian enterprise in South America will show that it is too extensively interwoven with every movement, every development making for progress, not to make the connection permanent.

It is in Brazil, especially, that this is realized, and most of all in the state of Sao Paulo. Brazil has of late been unusually active in its immigration propaganda, in which the United States is beginning to come in for a considerable share, while Japanese settlers are received with open arms, notwithstanding past failures, but it is to the Italian immigration and its advantages that the press of Brazil reverts. Thus, a recent article in a Sao Paulo paper, the *Correio Paulistano*, pays a very high tribute to Italian energy, thrift and intelligence, in saying that the reason for Sao Paulo's superiority over the state of Minas Geraes, notwithstanding its far greater resources and area, is due to the foreign colonies of Sao Paulo, and of these chiefly to the Italians. This is a remarkable concession from the Paulistas, whose pride of being the pioneers of Brazilian civilization and of holding the empire state of the nation is as well known as it is well grounded. We learn that in Sao Paulo state the Italians own urban property to the amount of nearly f.200,000,000, or \$40,000,000, and as for Sao Paulo city, the third city of South America, with its 350,000 inhabitants, one is amazed to hear that there is not a modern house but was built by Italians. In the interior of the state, even to the extreme west, until yesterday a wilderness over which roamed a few Indians, you will find Italians everywhere, acting as pioneers, industrial or agricultural, forming nuclei for officially established colonies which later develop into townships and cities, cutting through the jungle, clearing the land and laying the rails for new railroads. Their savings are fabulous, for the f.50,000,000 they send home every year form a small percentage of their wages. But aside from all economic advantages to the country as to the immigrant, there is one fact which can never be overstated, that is that it has been the peculiar mission of the Italian immigrant to maintain the preponderance of the Latin stock in the most important centers of South America.

A STATESMAN has been described as a patriot who does something worth while, which would leave the unhappy inference that a statesman who goes down with the minority is for the time being only a politician.

Financing the Farmer

Italian Enterprise in Brazil